

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, CHARLOTTE (100-10028) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

(OO: NY)

DATE: 5/29/68

Re Charlotte letter to Bureau 2/2/68.

Period: 2/1/68 - 4/30/68

No information has been received during this period reflecting that any individuals with subversive backgrounds have participated in racial activities in North Carolina.

Accordingly, no report is being submitted, VACB.

- 100-442529-2567
- ② - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
 - 1 - Charlotte

GHC:gc
(4)

REC-14

100-442529-2567

JUN 3 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT



5010-108-01

JUN 11 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI

Date: 6/10/68

b6
b7C
b7D

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL

(Priority)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED

BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)

DATE JAN 8 1996 1678 REPLIC

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

CIRM

Bufile 100-442529

ATfile 100-6670

COMINFIL OF SCLC

IS - C

Bufile 100-438794

ATfile 100-5718

DATE FORW: 6/17/68

HOW FORW: R/S

BY: C/g/ci

ICC AT & CH-2 806940

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and eight copies of LHM, and for New York three copies.

Source referred to is [redacted] (u)

Source utilized to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is [NY 694-S] (u)

Information from [redacted] confidential (u)

The enclosed LHM has been classified Secret because it contains information from [NY 694-S] (u)

- (4) Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
- (3) - 100-442529 CLOSURE
- (1 - 100-438794)
- 3- New York
- (1 - STANLEY LEVISON)
- 5- Atlanta
- (1 - 100-6670)
- (1 - 100-5718)

[redacted] (1 - 157-257) (RALPH ABERNATHY)

XERAGS:jhs

(12)

70 JUN 26 1968

SECRET

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

REC-15
JUN 12 1968
RACIAL INT. SECT.
SP. 4 JRM/ML
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2-M Per
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 6-10-86

ENCLOSURE COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

9-7-84
Classified by 8972 TDK/kl
Atlanta, Georgia
June 10, 1968

Declassify on: OADR
Garrow/SCLE/Levison
82-1652

8-2-586
CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/kl
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 6-10-88
54688
80514
23518

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF ~~Classification~~
DATE 12/17/88

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE 82-1652 9/87, 063
INTERNAL SECURITY - C 3/13/91 803 MONTHLY 8/1/91
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DECT)
DATE JAN 8 1998 1678 RFP/kl

A confidential source has previously advised

On June 6, 1968, source advised

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to
your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside
your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
GROUP 1

Excluded From Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification

~~SECRET~~ ENCLOSURE

100-442521-2568

Classified by 6082
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
June 10, 1968

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference

Atlanta Memorandum dated and captioned
as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

~~SECRET~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside
your agency.

F B I

Date: 5/24/68

b6
b7c

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

SUBJECT: COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
Atlanta file 100-5718
Bufile 100-433794

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE JAN 8 1983 1678 REPICK~~

~~11-21-91 12-11-91
9803 R0010M81 vbe
83-1719 7-17-92~~

CIRM

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.~~

IS - C
Atlanta file 100-6670
Bufile 100-442529

~~8-10-84
Classified by 8972 BLS/KH
Declassify on: OADR
Garrow/SCLC~~

Re Atlanta airtel and LHM to Bureau, dated
5/2/68 captioned as above.

Enclosed for Bureau is original and eight
copies of LHM and for New York four copies of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is

b7D

Informant advised information set forth in
the enclosed LHM was discussed during the course
of this information was furnished 5/22/68. (u)

Source used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON
is NY-694-S* and HARRY WACHTEL, NY-1190-S* and an
anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA JOHN J.

4-Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
(2-100-438794)
(1-100-442529)

4-New York (Enc. 4) (RM)
(1-STANLEY LEVISON)
(1-HARRY WACHTEL)

6-Atlanta (1-100-5718) (1-157-257)
(1-100-6670) (1-100-6354)
(1-157-321)

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
183 JUN 7 1968

AGS:sja
(14)

Approved: _____ Sent _____
Special Agent in Charge

59 JUN 14 1968

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL SECRET~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-438794-2179

AT 100-5718

~~SECRET~~

WALSH, 7/19/50 at WFO re "NLG; IS - C".

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Information furnished by [] must be
~~classified confidential.~~ Enclosed LHM is classified
~~secret~~, because it utilizes information furnished by
[NY-694-S].

b7D

~~(S)~~

(U)

2*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia

May 24, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. 100-5718

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

Communist Infiltration of Southern
Christian Leadership Conference
Internal Security - C

~~8-10-84~~
Classified by ~~SP10K/b~~
Declassify on: ~~OADR~~
~~6/11/15/16~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

b6
b7C
b7D

On May 1, 1968, a confidential source advised
that shortly following the death of Rev. Martin Luther
King, Jr...

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Source advised it was his understanding that

[REDACTED]

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/ld
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 5-24-88

54688/10514 73518

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-442529-

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRG)
DATE: JAN 8 1986 16282EP/CA
11-21-91 11-2-11-91
7803 RDD/DA 8106
7-17-92
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED] Further details pertaining to this matter were not known to source. X

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C
b7D

X
[REDACTED]

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~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
May 24, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. 100-5718

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Title

Communist Infiltration of Southern
Christian Leadership Conference

Communist Influence in Racial
Matters

Character

Internal Security - C

Reference

Letterhead Memorandum dated and
captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside
your agency.

FBI

b6
b7C

Date: 5/24/68

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL

~~SECRET~~
(Priority)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, ATLANTA
SUBJECT: COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
Atlanta file 100-5718
Bufile 100-422794

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRG)
DATE JAN 8 1986 1628 REPR~~

~~11-21-91 12-11-91
9803 RDB/AM 8/10/00
83-1719 7-17-92~~

~~CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/KL
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 5-24-88~~

~~51688 804518
73574~~

~~8-10-84
Classified by 877 TDK/ll
Declassify on: OADR~~

~~CIRM~~

~~IS - C
Atlanta file 100-6670
Bufile 100-442529~~

Enclosed for the Bureau is original and eight copies of LHM and for New York three copies of LHM and for WFO four copies of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] who furnished the information set forth on 5/22/68.

Informant advised it was his understanding that [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

- 4-Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
(100-442529)
- 3-New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1-STANLEY LEVISON)
- 4-WFO (Enc. 4) (RM)
- 5-Atlanta (1-100-5718)
(1-100-6670)

NOT RECORDED
165 JUN 10 1968

~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Classification
DATE 1-16-98~~

~~(1-157-257) (RALPH D. ABERNATHY)
(1-100-6351) (CORETTA KING)~~

~~Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 11-22-77~~

Approved: _____ Sent _____ Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

62 JUN 17 1968

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442529-2199

AT 100-5718

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

Informant advised that

b6
b7C
b7D

UACB. WFO should conduct sufficient investigation
to identify

Source used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON
is [NY-694-S*] (U)

Information furnished by must be
classified ~~confidential~~. Enclosed LHM is classified
~~secret~~, because it utilizes information furnished by
[NY-694-S*] (U)

~~SECRET~~

2*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-5718

Atlanta, Georgia
May 24, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~SECRET~~

~~8-10-84~~
~~Classified by 8772 DKS/cj~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~

Communist Infiltration of Southern
Christian Leadership Conference
Internal Security - C

Communist Influence in Racial
Matters
Internal Security - C

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED~~
~~BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)~~
~~DATE: JAN 8 1978 PER/CH~~

~~11-21-87 113-11-9~~
~~803 RDD/DND/vhe~~
~~83-1719 7-17-92~~

On May 22, 1968, a confidential source
advised he had recently learned that one, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b6
b7C
b7D

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the
FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents
are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~8-25-80~~
~~CLASSIFIED AND SP-4 JLM/ML~~
~~EXTENDED BY~~
~~REASON FOR EXTENSION~~
~~FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW FOR~~
~~DECLASSIFICATION~~
~~5-24-88~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~
~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~
~~EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN~~
~~OTHERWISE.~~

~~7-25-85~~ ~~54688, 80514~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~SECRET~~

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 11/22/78

~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES~~
~~AND FIELD OFFICES~~
~~ADVISED BY ROUTING~~
~~SLIP(S) OF Classification~~
~~DATE 11/16/82 DPS/EA7~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

~~ENCLOSURE~~
100-442529



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
May 24, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

100-5718

~~SECRET~~

Title	Communist Infiltration of Southern Christian Leadership Conference
	Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Character	Internal Security - C
Reference	Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~SECRET~~

b6
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ FBI

Date: May 23, 1968

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)(100-442529)

FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-33741)(100-41324)

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
ORGANIZATION

IS-G

CIRM

CINAL

CARBON COPY

ReButel 5/15/68 captioned CIRM.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 15 copies, for New York two copies and for Washington Field three copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) setting forth information concerning the meeting of the National CPUSA Negro Commission held in New York City 5/18-19/68. (U)

(U) Source utilized in the LHM is [REDACTED] (U)
b3
b7D
b7E

The attached LHM was classified ~~confidential~~ in order to protect [REDACTED] who is a source of continuing value, and the identification of this source could have an adverse effect on the internal security of the country. (U)

The Chicago Office has not designated copies of this airtel and LHM to individual case files inasmuch as Chicago will disseminate informant's report in the near future.

- ① - Bureau (Enc. 15)(RM)
1-157-8428 (POCAM) (U)
- 2 - New York (Enc. 2)(RM)
- 3 - Washington Field (Enc. 3)(RM)
1-157-1385 (POCAM)
- 5 - Chicago
[REDACTED] (U)

1-100-32207 (CINAL)
1-157-2474 (POCAM)

ELS:meb
(17)

NOT RECORDED

165 JUN 5 1968

5/12/86
Classified by SP4 ELS/abk/rds
Declassify on OADR
253, 475

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

54 JUN 14 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-69-11450



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. CG 100-33741
100-41324

Chicago, Illinois
May 23, 1968

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
ORGANIZATION

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~5/12/86 504 EHS/ab/RUS
Classified by
Declassify on OADR
253,475~~

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a meeting of the National Communist Party (CP) Negro Commission was held in New York City on May 18-19, 1968, with approximately 25 individuals in attendance. (C) (U)

Source advised that this meeting was opened and chaired by Ishmael Flory, and following this Claude Lightfoot, Chairman of the National CP Negro Commission and member of the CPUSA National Committee, gave the following report: (C) (U)

Lightfoot stated that the expressed purpose of this meeting was to help prepare to rewrite the section in the Party draft program on the Negro Question. According to Lightfoot, the objective must be to present a program that is not dependent on the shifts and tactics of the black movement. Lightfoot then proceeded to discuss the past position of the Party in 1959, which stated that although the Party is changing its position in regard to the Negro people constituting a nation, it does not mean that there are not special characteristics to define this group. Lightfoot indicated the 1959 resolution did not adequately define what was new in the Negro Question and proposed the following ideas: The Negro Question in the United States has three characteristics: One - It is part of a class question; two - It is a national question; and three - it is a race question. Lightfoot added that in developing a program all three aspects must be kept in mind. (C) (U)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

100-44257-
ENCLOSURE

CPUSA, ORGANIZATION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Source stated that Lightfoot continued in his report by stating that during certain periods of time in the country one or the other of the aforementioned characteristics may become dominant; however, all are presently influencing the movement in the United States. Lightfoot stated there are many differences between the Negro people as a minority and the other minority groups in this country in that the Negro people are products of slavery in the United States and that the Negro people more than any other people have had their historical development blocked. The Negro people did not derive their national characteristics from another existing nation in that they were brought from many nations in Africa. The development of the black people in the United States had all the earmarks of a developing nation. Many strategic concepts are needed. Capitalism yields a class struggle. It divides the world into colonies and rulers. The resulting imperialism brought about the domination of all dark skinned people with the only exception being Japan. Lightfoot commented that Lenin in discussing self determination indicated that imperialism created its opposites, that is, a struggle for national liberation. It follows, Lightfoot stated, that this national liberation could be based on race as well as on economic and political independence. (C) (U)

If nations can demand independence, it is conceivable that racists can also demand independence. The character of the struggle for liberation in colonial countries has the form of full political, economic and social equality. So has the struggle in the United States. The rise of these demands has a large influence on the people to demand the right of self determination and this struggle calls for an elaboration of the structural changes in the United States in order to guarantee liberation. Self determination, Lightfoot stated, is not a new idea and it is not confined to any geographical area. Negroes in America do not constitute a nation in a scientific sense; however, in their struggle for political and economic freedom there arises a desire for nationhood. It does not only take the form that is expressed by the Black Muslim movement, but it takes many forms such as: one - no white quarterbacks for the freedom movement; two - emphasis on black power; three - the use of the term black and many others. (C) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CPUSA, ORGANIZATION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On the problems of structural changes, the focus should be on those that can be changed within the present system and those that will only come about in the advent of socialism. Negro-Americans are spearheading the struggle for democracy in the entire country and they have been an inspiration to other activities by other members of the population. The Party must have a positive approach to these struggles and should identify with the struggle for community control. However, there is the need for some new concepts in government. The confusion in America between states rights and self government has been used for reactionary purposes. The local control by black people in the name of self determination must be distinguished from the states rights movement. The black control of the ghetto is a democratic process. There should be some state and county governmental control changes if this community control can be meaningful. The problem of elected representatives representing the ghetto is that it is usually watered down by dominant reactionary elected officials. There is a necessity for struggle for more representation of the black people and in the past gerrymandering has been used against the black and the poor. There should be a move, Lightfoot stated, to redistrict the political areas to enhance black representation. All such structural changes can help alleviate some of the problems facing the ghetto but it will not resolve the problem of real independence. It is possible to achieve full political economic equality or independence within the framework of capitalism or within the framework of the existing three branches of government. Struggles have been made in some instances which will move one or the other section of the American government only to have it nullified by the other branch. (C) (U)

The government, according to Lightfoot, must be restructured in order to reflect the popular will of the people. The changes that took place in the Soviet Union for instance are that all the power resided in the legislature and that all the other political bodies were subordinate. Changes in American structure must be in the direction of guaranteeing the maximum participation of the blacks. In discussing socialism Lightfoot indicated that the blacks must find some way to get power to defend their interests. In a socialist reorganization of society power will be in the hands of the militant socialist leadership and if this does not occur then there can be a counter revolution. (C) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CPUSA, ORGANIZATION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In the United States black people will have to be in all sections of the decision-making apparatus far beyond their numbers. Lightfoot indicated that changes at the state level were much more difficult to determine since it is possible that concepts of autonomous regions may be part of this development. If the black population desires a separate organization under a socialist society, it could and should be carried out. Although the Party does not advocate a separate state, we cannot ignore it or have no definite opinion about it. (U) (C)

According to source, Lightfoot closed his remarks by repeating that the expressed purpose of this meeting was to help prepare a more adequate section on the Party's program on the Negro Question and he welcomed all participants. (U) (C)

Source advised that following Lightfoot's report, Victor Perlo spoke first and spoke about the concept of autonomous regions. He indicated the Party program should include other national minorities such as the Indians, Mexicans and Puerto Ricans. Perlo asked why should boundaries be set up between what is possible under capitalism and what is possible under socialism. (U) (C)

Herbert Aptheker, CPUSA National Committee member, spoke next and indicated that the relationship of black and white in this country makes it impossible to develop any more advances without a struggle against racism. According to Aptheker, the underlying root of racism is capitalism. The United States began its imperialist policies by the oppression of the native black population and they institutionalized Jim Crow. Aptheker indicated there should be some caution and that we should not try to make too big a separation on the class and race concept. He added there should be a more clearer position on the three branches before the Party takes any final position. (U) (C)

Art McFall agreed with Lightfoot's report and added very little to the discussion. (U) (C)

Don Hamerquist, CPUSA National Committee member, stated we should look for demands coming from the movement that cannot be satisfied within the framework of capitalism. (U) (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CPUSA, ORGANIZATION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

One of these, Hamerquist stated, is the use of police power in the ghetto. (S) (U)

Charlene Mitchell, CPUSA National Committee member, thought Lightfoot's report was provocative, did not see self determination beyond the concept of political control of the ghetto, and cautioned about rushing to change slogans or make slogans without a deeper analytical approach. (S) (U)

Jarvis Tyner, National Chairman of the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA), indicated that some people did not speak because it was useless unless they were opposed to the Lightfoot report and Tyner added that he is for the slogan of self determination. (S) (U)

A characterization of the DCA is attached hereto.

Franklin Alexander, former National Chairman of the DCA, criticized this meeting for not participating forcefully in the discussion and indicated that the Lightfoot report does not give leadership to mobilize the Party organization. Alexander also cautioned against being unconcerned with the increase in red baiting that is appearing. (S) (U)

Carolyn Black, a national DCA officer, indicated that at the Party school which is presently in session, there was some concern that the section dealing with the Negro Question would be useless. However, Black stated Charlene Mitchell led this discussion at the Party school and it turned out to be an excellent one. (S) (U)

Kendra Alexander commented that the Party needs more definite theoretical discussion if our practice is to take us anywhere. According to Alexander, the problem of nationhood and self determination by the ghetto is unresolved. (S) (U)

Earl Durham, CPUSA National Committee member, then spoke and stated that he felt the major problem was the question of racism and that this racism stems from the economic base of capitalism, that is, capitalist exploitation. The use of racism as a weapon to split the working class because of its historical roots in this country becomes a potent force in the process of organizing the workers fight-back campaign. (S) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CPUSA, ORGANIZATION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Source further advised that after Durham's speech the chairman closed the discussion on Lightfoot's report and Charlene Mitchell then proceeded to give her report which is as follows: (C) (U)

The Poor Peoples March has ushered in a new movement among the poor, Mitchell stated, and the slogans of the movement are in general around jobs for everyone. Mitchell then quoted a great deal of statistics on the employment situation that exists in the civilian labor force and particularly as it regards black people. She dealt with figures around income, employment, jobs held, and things of that nature. Mitchell in conclusion indicated the struggle has to have revolutionary content, that the process of the struggle for immediate gain is the direction for the path to socialism. The trade unions must take some approach to the organization of the unorganized with particular emphasis on the building trades, the hospital workers and other sections of the working class. The elements of racism in the trade union movement must be rooted out. White workers must be included in the struggle and there must be the encouragement of black and brown caucuses within the trade union movement. (C) (U)

Mitchell continued in her report by stating that in addition to the demands of the workers we should also have demands for subsidizing students, and special schools for drop outs should be created so that they may develop skills and all this should be done with free tuition. The employment pay standards, minimum wage, and problems of this nature should also be included as part of the Party's struggle. (C) (U)

Following Mitchell's report, Eric Bert gave a report on the southern farm economy. Bert took most of his figures from a 1967 report from the Department of Agriculture. His figures indicated the decline of farm ownership and small farms in this country. His figures indicated that more than half of the Negro farmers have been forced off the land in the last ten years. There was a national sharecroppers report on starvation in the South and this report only scratched the surface of the real need of that community. (C) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CPUSA, ORGANIZATION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Bert continued in his report by stating that mechanization and other chemical techniques have reduced the need for farm workers. Mechanical cotton pickets have almost wiped out small cotton growing farms. The solution and program are hindered by racism, Bert stated, that stems primarily from the United States Department of Agriculture. The Party program on land reform is entirely too weak and unscientific and must be revised. Any program to be effective, Bert concluded, must have mass organizational push such as the Poor Peoples March in Washington. (c) (U)

Source stated that following Bert's report a general discussion ensued. During this discussion Tyner mentioned that the DCA was approaching the Poor Peoples March in a mass way. According to Tyner, the DCA is planning to go with a team to Washington, D.C., where they will build a shanty and participate with the people of that march. The DCA will try to concentrate on the youth and they will endeavor to get a discussion with certain leaders of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) to try to influence them into developing a large scale program for youth which would include massive public works, free college tuition, etc. (c) (U)

Source advised that the National CPUSA Negro Commission meeting then adjourned and the delegates were invited to attend a party which was being held at the home of a CP member in New York City. (c) (U)

Source advised the second session of the National CPUSA Negro Commission was reconvened on May 19, 1968, and the first speaker was Victor Perlo. Perlo indicated there were some shortcomings in the proposal for the fight for jobs and added the emphasis of the Party's program should be toward the federal government being responsible for developing jobs for the unemployed. (c) (U)

The next speaker was Carl Bloice, Washington, D.C. correspondent for "The Worker," and he spoke about the coalition between Presidential candidate Richard Nixon and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). According to Bloice, this new coalition has given Nixon some traction in the ghetto. There is a large ideological task before the Party on these questions. (c) (U)

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CPUSA, ORGANIZATION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

There must be an effort to influence the direction of the poor peoples campaign in regard to its program and the Party must project itself toward the organization of the most oppressed section of the working class. (S) (U)

"The Worker" is an East Coast communist newspaper.

Following Blaice's remarks Roscoe Proctor, CPUSA National Committee member, stated that the Party as an organization was not involved in the poor peoples campaign and he indicated that it is being attacked by the white radical left and the Party should not let this aspect go unnoticed. According to Proctor, organized labor is not fulfilling its role and he then gave his experiences in working for the poor peoples campaign in Oakland, California. Proctor described a mass rally that he helped organize which had as its content largely anti-capitalists. According to Proctor, there was a coalition between the Black Panthers and the SCLC around this mass rally. (S) (U)

Millie McAdore requested that the Party put more emphasis on the needs of the poor. (S) (U)

Gene Gordon spoke and he questioned the use of the word American in the program as confusion because there is a North America, South America and Central America. Gordon added that Mexican-Americans is also a misnomer. Gordon then raised the question of whether it was time for the Party to consider that the leadership should be black. (S) (U)

Following the above speakers, Henry Winston, CPUSA National Chairman, spoke and delivered a report on the concept of the third world. Winston stated that the third world concept represents a new relationship of forces and a new situation regarding imperialist powers and rising socialist powers. The conception recognizes only two major powers, that is, capitalism and socialism. The third world puts a separate category as those fighting for colonial liberation. The third world concept emerged only after the socialist forces made their advance. The liberation forces and the socialist forces were led to the concept of one world free from exploitation. (S) (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CPUSA, ORGANIZATION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Winston then quoted from a speech that Stokely Carmichael had made previously in Cuba. Winston then continued and stated that when we speak of ideology we speak of the philosophy of Marxism-Leninism and the necessity to bring an end to imperialism. These ideas will become meaningless if the understanding is not clear as to the forces that are available to overthrow imperialism. The correct approach is internationalism. For example, Winston indicated, that Ghana because of the counter revolution now exists under neo-colonialism whereas in Guinea the developments are moving along more progressive lines where capitalism is not dominant. In Egypt the social relations are different. President Nasser has a strong anti-imperialist foreign policy but a poor domestic policy. In Indonesia the foreign policy is now in the hands of the American imperialists and they gave up their struggle for the right of the workers within the country. This wholesale slaughter of anti-imperialist forces was one of the shames of history. All of these countries are anti-imperialist but all do not have the same approach to their internal problems. Internationalism means keeping an eye on the main enemy and fighting that enemy but not ignoring the enemy within. (c) (U)

Many of the third world advocates fail to understand the ramifications of this question. They see the third world as a force that stands between two giants, the United States and the Soviet Union. Whatever the feeling they may exhibit there is a healthy trend that says we are not at the mercy of any power. This means that the role of the Party is clear. There is a necessity to develop a level of struggle that guarantees victory over reaction. Internationalism must first be seen as a struggle of the working class within countries and the unity of that class in the uniting of all these forces with the democratic forces of the world. Internationalism and colonial questions are not solely race questions. This is important because the struggle in the colonies is to put the resources in the hands of the nationalists and drive out foreign imperialists. This, Winston stated, the Party must support. (c) (U)

On the concept that American Negroes constitute a colony in America such as Carmichael sees it, it is incorrect and misleading. It denies the basic Marxist fact of the law of development of capitalism and has placed American imperialism in a special category. The Negro Question is part of America (c) (U)

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CPUSA, ORGANIZATION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

and is related to the development of that country. The general laws effecting capitalism do apply to the United States. In spite of the fact that American capital has exercised a favorable position in the world, when you speak of a colony, we usually mean a geographical area which is separate from the territory of the oppressor. It is not simply race and geography. Race must be seen in the context of exploitation of the riches and control of the nation by imperialism. The problems within colonies is who controls riches. Harlem, the south side of Chicago, Illinois, and the Watts area of Los Angeles, California, do not have any of the basic resources of the country. The relationship of the ghetto to the dominant power forces in America is a special problem that makes it difficult for the black communities to pull themselves up by the bootstraps. (U) (C)

Winston continued in his speech by stating that the essence of the struggle in America is for economic, political and social control. On self determination: this arose when the majority of blacks were still living on the land and were subject to agricultural boundaries. Therefore to speak of power for the black community at that time it had to include the acquisition of the land but that was years ago. (U) (C)

Winston then stated that we must now discuss this question under existing conditions. According to source, Winston's personal opinion is that the slogan does not apply to the south today. Winston stated he does not understand how self determination could apply to the black belt today. Winston added that he prefers the concept of black power. The American ghettos have certain features of a colony, but yet cannot be characterized as a colony. Any concept of a third world which sees the separation of the national liberation forces from their allies is a suicide path. The fight against racism is a key. There are many dangers. American imperialism has launched a counter offensive. We must unite on elements in the anti-imperialist camp. (U) (C)

Following Winston's speech Eric Bert was first to speak and he indicated there are some questions that need further study. For instance Bert stated one being how can civil rights be achieved under capitalism. We must make estimates as to how far the anti-monopoly coalition can progress. We must clear up some of the loose phrases in the Party program. (U) (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CPUSA, ORGANIZATION
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Ishmael Flory spoke on the problem of identity with the African people and the building of the Party. (C) (U)

Charlene Mitchell spoke about deepening the fight for clarity of the Party's position, particularly on the concept of the third world. (C) (U)

Carl Bloice spoke and indicated that he was not satisfied with the discussion of the third world and wanted more clarity on that question. (C) (U)

Bill Taylor, CPUSA National Committee member, spoke about the Poor Peoples March and the building of the Party. Taylor gave his experiences on the meetings of Negro members who are building the Party in Los Angeles and got together to discuss the Party's weaknesses on the Negro Question and how to build the Party in the ghetto. (C) (U)

Victor Perlo spoke about the super-exploitation of black labor. He was not satisfied with the concept of the ghetto and the colony and wanted more discussion on that. (C) (U)

Jarvis Tyner then spoke and gave his experiences with James Foreman, associated with the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in Stockholm, Sweden, on the concept of the third world. Tyner indicated that Foreman has not changed his position and is very much wedded to the third world idea. As far as the American ghetto as a colony, Tyner feels that it has all the basic features of the colony. (C) (U)

Kendra Alexander welcomed Winston's discussion and added that it was her opinion that we are a colony. She added that we would have seen a Negro nation if reconstruction had not been defeated. (C) (U)

Source advised that following the aforementioned comments Mitchell presented several motions before the National CPUSA Negro Commission, and following these motions it was agreed by those present that a committee be set up in order to rewrite the sections of the draft program dealing with the Negro Question. This committee was urged to quickly complete this assignment. (C) (U)

The meeting concluded at this point. (C) (U)

A characterization of SNCC is attached hereto.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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b7C

FBI

~~SECRET~~

Date: 5/21/68

~~Classified by 8975 DOK/ell~~

~~Declassify on: OADR~~

~~Carroll/SLC~~

~~5.25.80~~

~~SP4 JRM/LL~~

~~CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY~~

~~REASON FOR EXTENSION 2~~

~~FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2~~

~~DATE OF REVIEW FOR~~

~~DECLASSIFICATION~~

~~54/688 80514, 73518~~

Transmit the following in

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via ~~AIRTEL~~

~~AIRMAIL~~

~~SECRET~~ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

SUBJECT: COMINFIL OF SCLC
Atlanta file 100-5718
Bufile 100-438794

CIRM

Atlanta file 100-6670
Bufile 100-442529

~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES~~

~~ADVISED BY ROUTING~~

~~ST/P(S) OF~~

~~DATE 1-13-78~~

Enclosed for the Bureau is original and eight copies of LHM and for Chicago and New York one copy each of LHM.

b7D

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted] (u)

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED~~

~~BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)~~

~~DATE JAN 6 1986~~

Informant advised the interview referred to in enclosed LHM took place 5/10/68. (u)

Source used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is [NY-694-S*] (u)

Information from [redacted] must be classified ~~confidential~~. Enclosed LHM classified ~~Secret~~ because it utilizes information from NY-694-S*.

~~SECRET~~

100-442529

NOT RECORDED

165 JUN 11 1968

4-Bureau (Enc. 9) ENCLOSURE
1-New York (Enc. 1) (RM)
1-Chicago (Enc. 1) (RM)
4-Atlanta (1-100-5718)

Bishop

GS:sja

(10)

Classified by 6080

Exempt from GDS, Category 2

Date of Declassification Indefinite

13 MAY 22 1968

15 MAY 15 1968

6080

6080

6080

6080

6080

6080

6080

Approved:

66 JUN 11 1968

Special Agent in Charge

INFLUENTIAL

SECRET

ORIGINAL FILED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

100-5718

Atlanta, Georgia
May 21, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE JAN 8 1986 1678 RFP/cl

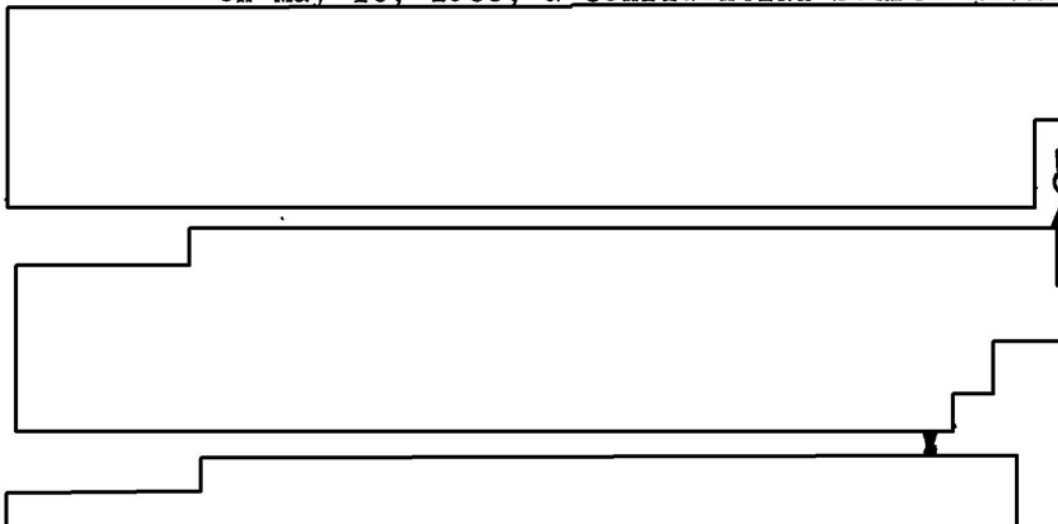
~~SECRET~~

~~8-10-84~~
Classified by 8972 TDK/cl
Declassify on: OADR

Communist Infiltration of Southern
Christian Leadership Conference
Internal Security - C

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On May 16, 1968, a confidential source advised



b6
b7C
b7D

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ENCLOSURE

Classified by 16080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
11-2-77

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF ~~Classification~~
DATE 11/3/76

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
May 21, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

100-5718

~~SECRET~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title	Communist Infiltration of Southern Christian Leadership Conference
	Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Character	Internal Security - C
Reference	Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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F B I

Date: 5/17/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-4312)

FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (62-1537) (P)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION IN ARKANSAS
OO: Little Rock
Bufile 157-4312

CIRM

OO: New York
Bufile 100-442367

Enclosed to the Bureau are the original and 9 copies of a LHM captioned "BLACK UNITED YOUTH, LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS" dated 5/17/68, copies of which have been furnished locally to the USA, MIG, and Secret Service, Little Rock, Ark.; NISO, New Orleans, Louisiana, and OSI, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana.

- 5 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
 (3 - 157-4312) **ENCLOSURE**
 (1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
 (1 - 100-442367) (SSOC)
- 1 - Memphis (100-4046) (Info) (Enc. 1) (RM)
 2 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (Enc. 2) (RM)
 10 - Little Rock
 (2 - 62-1537)
 [REDACTED]
 (1 - 100-3578) (SSOC)
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 (1 - 157-1232)
 (1 - 157-279)
 [REDACTED]
 (1 - 157-Dead) (Black United Youth)

EFM/vaw
(18)

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
16 JUN 3 1968

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CARBON COPY

F29

62 JUN 14 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-4312-2

LR 62-1537

Two copies of this LHM are being designated for the New York Office as office of origin in CIRM case, and one copy for information to Memphis as office of origin in SSOC case.

The first confidential source mentioned in enclosed LHM is [redacted] who is being developed as a ghetto informant and the second is [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

The Bureau will be kept advised of any pertinent developments.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111

Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
May 17, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

BLACK UNITED YOUTH (BUY)
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

A confidential source furnished the following information on April 23, 1968:

Information had been developed that a group of Negro youths in Little Rock, Arkansas, had in the recent past held a meeting at the Union AME Church located at Wright Avenue and Pulaski Street, Little Rock, Arkansas, the name of which group had been referred to as Black Youth United or some variation. The exact nature of the group was unknown but the leaders were BOBBY BROWN, a Negro youth employed by the Office of Economic Opportunity at Little Rock; ROBERT BROADWATER, Negro newscaster for Little Rock radio station KOKY; and Reverend CECIL W. CONE, Pastor of Union AME Church, Little Rock. It appeared that the objective of this group was to seek equal rights and opportunities for the Negro race.

The "Arkansas Gazette", a Little Rock daily newspaper, carried an article in the May 12, 1968, edition captioned "Negro Group to Boycott Store Chain". Set forth hereinafter is a reproduction of this article:

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100-442529-
ENCLOSURE

Negro Group To Boycott Store Chain

A new organization led by Little Rock Negro youths has been formed and says it will begin a boycott of Safeway Stores unless the chain meets certain demands.

The group is Black United Youth (BUY), and its president, Bob Brown, of 1624 West Twenty-second Street, said Saturday the boycott would be the first of many against Little Rock businesses in an effort to end discrimination in hiring. He said letters stating the group's demands had been sent to James A. Rowland, Safeway's district manager at Little Rock, and to Jerry Mauldin, the Safeway personnel director, and that negotiations had been set up with the company. Neither Rowland nor Mauldin could be reached for comment Saturday.

The demands include: Negro managers and assistant managers scattered throughout Safeway's Little Rock stores; Negro stock selectors in warehouses; Negro truck drivers; more Negro clerks and other personnel, and a more even distribution of them throughout the stores in Little Rock; a racial balance in meat and produce management, and "quality control in meat and produce departments."

Brown, who works for project SANE, a program of the war on poverty, said the last demand was included because food products, especially meat and produce, were of lower quality in stores in Negro neighborhoods.

In the letter to the Safeway executives, Brown said that "the thought of all-Negro stores in all-Negro neighborhoods is as repulsive as all-white stores in all-white neighborhoods."

BUY volunteers passed out leaflets describing the demands and the proposed boycott Friday afternoon and Saturday morning in front of Safeway stores at Seventeenth and Main Streets, Twenty-fourth and High Streets, Twelfth and Battery Streets and Twelfth and Lewis Streets.

Brown said BUY was formed in early May as "an action group dedicated to using any means possible to eliminate racism, tokenism and social injustice." He said he didn't know how many members it had. The group will have a public meeting at 2 p.m. today at Union AME Church at Wright Avenue and Pulaski Street to discuss the proposed boycott.

BLACK UNITED YOUTH

Chief of Police R. E. BRIANS, Little Rock Police Department, on May 15, 1968, furnished a leaflet which had been brought to his attention which apparently is being circulated by individuals representing the Black United Youth. This leaflet reads as follows:

ATTENTION

The Black United Youth is in the process of making demands on the Safeway Chain here in Little Rock. The demands are as follows:

The immediate employment of

1. Negro managers and assistant managers.
2. Negro stock selectors in Safeway warehouses.
3. Negro truck drivers.
4. Additional Negro clerks and other personnel.

Immediate action to assure:

5. Clerks more evenly distributed in stores throughout the District.
6. Balance of Negroes in meat market management and produce management.
7. Quality control in meat and produce markets.

If these demands are not met by the 15 of May, we are asking that the Negro Community act in a selective withdrawal campaign effective May 15, 1968.

Attend public meeting of the B.U.Y. Sunday, May 12, 1968, 2:00 p.m. at the Union A.M.E. Church, Wright Avenue & Pulaski.

BLACK UNITED YOUTH

BLACK UNITED YOUTH

A second confidential source advised on May 16, 1968, that the Little Rock Chapter of the Southern Student Organizing Committee (LR SSOC) was going to participate in the picketing of the Safeway Store at 24th and High Streets, Little Rock, Arkansas, being sponsored by the Black United Youth. JUDY JOHNSON, the Coordinator of the LR SSOC, is trying to get SSOC members to participate in the picketing.

A characterization of the Southern Student Organizing Committee is contained in the appendix hereto.

On May 17, 1968, Captain A. C. MC MURRAY, Little Rock, Arkansas, Police Department, advised that on May 16, 1968, three individuals picketed the Safeway Store at 24th and High Streets. At noon and during the evening of the same date a larger group picketed the same store. On the evening of May 16, 1968, the picketers handed out leaflets to potential Negro customers and urged them not to make purchases at that store.

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC)

On November 1, 1966, a first source advised that the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) with headquarters at 1703 Portland Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee, was formed on the weekend of April 3-5, 1964, to stimulate activity of Southern student groups in areas of civil rights, peace, academic freedom, civil liberties, capital punishment and unemployment. Originally, it was to be a white counterpart of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). It has agreed to work with similar interested groups such as SNCC and Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., (SCEF). SSOC is a fraternal affiliate of SDS.

Beginning in the fall of 1966, SSOC became a membership organization and embarked on a campaign to form local chapters on various college campuses throughout the South. SSOC publishes, October through May each year, a publication, "New South Student," which, according to the above source, has increasingly espoused and defended the pro-Communist and anti-United States position on domestic and foreign policy.

On September 27, 1966, a second source advised that Donald Boner of Nashville, Tennessee, while in attendance at a Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) Youth Conference, Camp Webatuck, New York, September 12, 13, and 14, 1966, gave a report regarding Nashville, saying that CP personnel were concentrating on organizing rent strikes, working with SSOC and SCEF and establishing a Socialist Study Group for students. He predicted future rioting, which, he said, the CP must take advantage of. He emphasized that more CP youth must be sent South.

On August 12, 1966, a third source advised that Donald Leplie Boner, white male, aged 22, of 3105 Louise Drive, Nashville, Tennessee, had been in the CP about four months.

On September 27, 1966, and again on June 2, 1967, the second source advised that during the summer of 1966, the CPUSA concentrated its youth cadre in organizing projects in several cities in an effort to recruit for and strengthen local CP youth organizations. Nashville, Tennessee, was

APPENDIX

SSOC (Continued)

included in this project. The youth placed in charge of the Nashville project was Donald Leslie Boner, with funds to be made available for three to five full-time organizers in Nashville. Jacqueline Saindon, also known as Jackie, of the CP in New York, New York, a Queens College student, came to Nashville in the summer of 1966 for this purpose. At the CPUSA Youth Conference held at Camp Webatuck, New York, September 12, 13, and 14, 1966, Boner reported that effective liaison had been made with SSOC; that contact had also been made with black militants on Nashville Negro college campuses; and that a beginning had been made toward organizing in the Nashville Negro community. He said he thought a riot was possible in the near future in the Negro community and the CP must take advantage of same. He emphasized that some main efforts were to work with SSOC and SCEF. Following the conference, attendees Brian Hegggen and Patricia Louise Rabbitt, also known as Patti Rabbitt, traveled to Nashville to join Boner's organizing efforts there.

On February 28, 1967, a fourth source advised that Patti Rabbitt of Seattle, Washington, a member of the Northwest CP District, had gone to Nashville, Tennessee, to organize in connection with a CP assignment.

On June 8, 1967, source five advised that Patti Rabbitt, Brian Hegggen, Donald Leslie Boner and wife Carol Stevens Boner are all active members of SSOC in Nashville and that Hegggen is now editor of the official SSOC publication, "New South Student."

On July 7, 1967, source six advised that Donald Boner and wife Carol Boner attended a CPUSA Youth Conference at Camp Abelard, New York, July 1 through 4, 1967.

The masthead of the June 1967 issue of "Southern Patriot," official publication of SCEF, lists Carol Stevens Boner and Anne Braden as Editors and lists Carl Braden as Executive Director.

The "Nashville Banner," Nashville, Tennessee, newspaper issue of May 5, 1967, reported that SSOC was preparing for the May 17, 1967, appearance of Mike Zagarell, National Youth Director, CPUSA, at Vanderbilt University; that Bill Doss, Press Agent for SSOC, on May 12, 1967, brought to the "Banner" office publicity material which the CP had sent to SSOC.

■ APPENDIX

SSOC (Continued)

The April 1967 issue, Volume IV, No. 4, of "New South Student," published each month, October through May, by SSOC, carried an article on page 22 entitled, "CIA American Labor," by Donald Boner, a review of a book entitled, "The CIA and American Labor," authored by George Morris, Labor Editor of "The Worker," East Coast Communist newspaper. Boner is described therein as an active member of the Nashville SSOC chapter.

APPENDIX



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111

Little Rock, Arkansas 72203

May 17, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title: BLACK UNITED YOUTH (BUY)
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

Reference: Letterhead memorandum dated May 17,
1968, at Little Rock, Arkansas

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

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FBI

~~SECRET~~

Date: 6/10/68

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

Classified by 6080
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

CIRM

Bufile 100-442529

Atfile 100-6670

COMINFIL OF SCLC

IS - C

Bufile 100-438794

Atfile 100-5718

AGENCY: ACSI, ~~OSI~~, OSI; SEC. SER.

~~DATE~~: ~~EXP.~~ CRD, RAO-~~OTU~~

DATE FORW: 6/12/68

HOW FORW: RLS

BY: Ceg/ce

1CC AFILUN 806940

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and eight copies, for New York three, and for Miami two, of LHM

Source referred to is [redacted]

Source utilized to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is [redacted] (U)

Information from [redacted] confidential. (U)

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information from [redacted] (U)

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION

REC 90

100-442529-2569

1 JUN 12 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4- Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)

(3) - 100-442529

(1) - 100-438794

3- New York (Enc. 3) (RM)

(1) - STANLEY LEVISON

2- Miami (Enc. 2) (RM)

5- Atlanta

(1) - 100-6670

(1) - 100-5718

(1) - 100-6351 (CORRETTA KING)

(1) - 157-653 (BERNARD LEE)

Approved: [redacted]

Special Agent in Charge

AGS:jhs (14)

~~SECRET~~

ORIGINAL COPY AND COPY OF ENCLOSED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

Atlanta, Georgia
June 10, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

82-1652 CN 87-063
2/13/91 8123 MCH/dno 8/9/91
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (TRC)
DATE JAN 8 1986 1678 RFP/KH

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE-
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

9-5-84
Classified by 897275/2
Declassify on: OADR
Garrows/54/C Levison
82-1652

On June 6, 1968, a confidential source advised he understood that Corretta Scott King, widow of Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., former President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), recently appeared at a function of a sanitation workers union held in Miami, Florida.

Stanley Levison was very anxious that Corretta King not participate in this activity (reason not known). Corretta King's decision to participate was made after appreciable persuasion on the part of Bernard Lee, Special Aide to the President, SCLC. Source could furnish no further details regarding this matter.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF ~~Classification~~
DATE 12/17/77

6-25-81
CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/ML
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 6-10-88
54688 80514 7351E

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded From Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification

~~IN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

XEROX
JUN 18 1968

~~SECRET~~

100-4423212561



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
June 10, 1968

~~SECRET~~

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
 COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN
 CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Atlanta Memorandum dated and captioned
 as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

~~SECRET~~

b6
b7c

FBI

Date: 6/19/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-47672)
SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Re Philadelphia tel 6/18/68.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 10 copies of a self-explanatory LHM indicating CP influence in POCAM. Copies are also being furnished New York, WFO and Atlanta.

The enclosed LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ since the data obtained from this source, if revealed, could reasonably result in identification of confidential informant of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

The source utilized is [redacted] in the LHM to further conceal the identity.

Since [redacted] extreme care must be exercised in connection with dissemination of this information in order to protect the identity of this important source.

b3
b7D
b7E

- 1 cc each 904.0
- 4 - Bureau (Encls.-1) **ENCLOSURE** **REC 13**
3 - 100-442529
1 - 157-8424 (POCAM)
2 - New York (Encls.-2) (R.M.)
1 - 100-153735 (CIRM)
1 - POCAM
1 - WFO (157-1395) (Encl.-1) (R.M.) **ST-103**
1 - Atlanta (COMINFIL SCLC) (Encl.-1) (R.M.)
3 - Philadelphia
1 - 100-47672
1 - 157-2476 (POCAM)

15 JUN 21 1968

INVEST. SEC.

CJW:JP

(11) 3 1968

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

BUREAU COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 100-442529-2570

PH 100-47672

b7D

It is to be noted this information was obtained by
the source [REDACTED]



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

June 19, 1968

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION
IN RACIAL MATTERS

On June 18 and 19, 1968, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that while in Philadelphia on June 17, 1968, HENRY WINSTON, Chairman, Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), advised that the Poor People's Campaign in Washington would attract about a hundred-thousand people on June 19, 1968. Unions, churches, and peace organizations all over the country were sending buses. He also stated that sometime in the past some leaders from the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) had come to the Communist Party and asked him to furnish cadre with organizational ability. As a result of this CHARLENE MITCHELL, JARVIS TYNER, and JAMES JACKSON, all members of the National Committee, CPUSA, were assigned to work with the SCLC. According to WINSTON, he was to have met with leaders of the SCLC from South Carolina on June 17, 1968, but because of his trip to Philadelphia, this meeting was postponed until Tuesday, June 18, 1968. P

On June 19, 1968, a second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised he learned that on June 11, 1968, JARVIS TYNER was in Philadelphia. TYNER had indicated that he had been in Washington to assist the SCLC and that before leaving Washington, he had turned over all his funds to them. TYNER specifically stopped over in Philadelphia for the purpose of obtaining funds to continue his trip home to New York.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

- 1* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from
automatic downgrading and
declassification~~

100-442501-2570

ENCLOSURE

F B I

Date: 6/18/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

ST
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (100-3578) -P-
SUBJECT: SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
IS - SSOC
OO: ME
Bufile 100-442367
CIRM.
OO: NY
Bufile 100-442529

Re Little Rock airtel to Bureau dated 6/13/68.

Enclosed to the Bureau are the original and 9 copies of LHM captioned, "SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC), INTERNAL SECURITY - SSOC," setting out the fact that the planned testing of Spring Lake swimming pool by the Little Rock Chapter of SSOC was canceled. Two copies of this LHM are being furnished to Memphis as office of origin in the SSOC case, and two copies are being furnished to New York as office of origin in the CIRM case.

- 5 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
 (3 - 100-442367) (SSOC)
 (1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
 (1 - 157-4312)
2 - Memphis (100-4046) (SSOC) (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (Enc. 2) (RM)
7 - Little Rock
 (2 - 100-3578) (SSOC)
 (1 - Little Rock Folder)
 (1 - 100-3564) (CIRM)
 (1 - 62-1537)
 (1 - 157-1240) (BUY)

EFM/sso
(16)

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
203 JUN 27 1968

b3
b7D
b7E

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442367-252

57 JUL 2 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

LR 100-3578

Copies of this LHM have been disseminated locally to USA, MIG, and Secret Service, Little Rock; OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base, La.; and NISO, New Orleans, La.

b7D

The confidential source mentioned in enclosed LHM is [] It is noted referenced airtel advised the Bureau that a supplemental LHM would be submitted June 17, 1968; however, informant was unavailable for contact on June 17, 1968.

The Little Rock Office will continue to follow this matter with informants and sources, and the Bureau will be advised of any pertinent developments.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
June 18, 1968

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING
COMMITTEE (SSOC)
INTERNAL SECURITY - SSOC

Reference is made to memorandum dated June 13, 1968
at Little Rock, Arkansas.

A confidential source furnished the following
information on June 18, 1968:

The members of the Little Rock Chapter of the
Southern Student Organizing Committee (LR SSOC) attended
a wedding of a Negro student from Little Rock University
(LRU) on Sunday, June 16, 1968. In view of their
attendance at this wedding, the plans to go from the
Black United Youth (BUY) meeting to Spring Lake swimming
facility were canceled. It is not known at this time
when this activity will take place or whether the plans
for testing the facility have been dropped.

A characterization of the SSOC in Arkansas and
the SSOC is contained in the appendix hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to
your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed
outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

APPENDIX

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING
COMMITTEE (SSOC) IN ARKANSAS

REGINALD EDWIN ALEXANDER JOHNSON, 801½ N. Highland, Fayetteville, Arkansas, advised a Special Agent of the FBI on February 5, 1968, that he is the state organizer for the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) with headquarters in Nashville, Tennessee. JOHNSON advised that the first meeting of the SSOC chapter being formed on the University of Arkansas campus, Fayetteville, was to be held February 5, 1968, at the Presbyterian Church Center.

The Arkansas Traveler, the official student newspaper of the University of Arkansas, carried an article on page 1 in the issue dated February 28, 1968, captioned "Student Senate Votes Recognition to SSOC Chapter." This article reported that the University of Arkansas Student Senate voted on the night of February 27, 1968, and granted recognition to the SSOC after hearing reports from the representative of the organization. The vote was 18 to 5. This article identifies JOE NEAL as the SSOC secretary and spokesman.

A first source furnished the following information on February 12, 1968:

JOSEPH CHARLES NEAL has told him that the SSOC chapter plans to attempt to get more Negro and white people registered to vote and they plan to do some draft counseling; however, NEAL did not elaborate as to what steps the SSOC planned to take in this direction.

NEAL also told him that any activities of the SSOC would not interfere with the orderly operation of the University and no type of militant action would be permitted.

A second source advised on May 7, 1968, that as of that date the SSOC chapter at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, had approximately thirty members who were holding weekly meetings at the Deep End Coffee Shop, Presbyterian Center. This chapter was an affiliate of the national SSOC organization with headquarters in Nashville, Tennessee. The officers of the chapter were KENNETH EARL BROWN, chairman; JOSEPH CHARLES NEAL, secretary; and JOHN BESSE, chapter representative to national meeting. All

APPENDIX

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING
COMMITTEE (SSOC) IN ARKANSAS (CONTINUED)

of these officers are students at the University of Arkansas. Source also advised that REGGIE JOHNSON, formerly state organizer for the SSOC, has been ordered to active duty by the U. S. Navy and reportedly has fled to Canada.

A third source furnished the following information on April 22, 1968:

An organizational meeting of the Little Rock chapter of the SSOC was held on April 21, 1968, at Little Rock, Arkansas. There were eight persons in attendance at this meeting. BRUCE DAVIS was elected Little Rock Coordinator and JUDY JOHNSON was elected as Little Rock University (LRU) Campus Coordinator. It was decided to call the chapter "LR SSOC" chapter. It was decided that the chapter would accept the four objectives of the national SSOC organization, they being campus reform, labor, the war, and the draft. It was decided the next meeting would be held at JUDY JOHNSON's house at 2121 West 14th, Little Rock, Arkansas. It was decided that, although the group would be oriented to the LRU campus, it would be open to all residents of Little Rock and it would not be necessary to be a student at LRU to join.

This third source advised on April 26, 1968, that BRUCE DAVIS had announced on April 25, 1968, that he was resigning as Coordinator of the Little Rock chapter of the SSOC and that JUDY JOHNSON would assume responsibilities as Little Rock Coordinator. DAVIS is still the contact and representative man for the Little Rock chapter of the SSOC.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
June 18, 1968

Title: SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING
COMMITTEE (SSOC)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - SSOC

Reference: Letterhead memorandum dated
June 18, 1968 at Little Rock,
Arkansas

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 6/17/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-8428)
FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (157-2924) (P)
SUBJECT: POCAM

CIRM

Re Atlanta teletype to Bureau 6/14/68 captioned
as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau is original and
seven copies of LHM, and for New York and WFO two copies
each of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is

[redacted]

b7D

Source used to characterize LEVISON is
NY-694-S* and to characterize RUSTIN NY-2359-S* and
NY-4212-S*

Information from [redacted] must be classified
~~Confidential~~. Enclosed LHM must be classified ~~Secret~~
because it utilizes information from NY-694-S*.

④-Bureau (3-157-8428) (Enc. 8) (RM)
(1-100-442529)

2-WFO (Enc. 2) (RM)

2-New York (Enc. 2) (RM)

6-Atlanta (1-157-2924)

(1-100-6670)

(1-100-5718)

[redacted]

(1-157-257) (ABERNATHY)

(1-100-7229) (RUTHERFORD)

AGS:sja
(14)

1-ENCLOSURE

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
178 JUN 20 1968

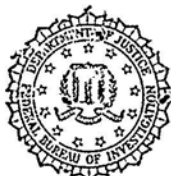
CARBON COPY

Approved: 3/2 JH
55 JUN 25 1968 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN

157-8428-2409



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 157-2924

Atlanta, Georgia
June 17, 1968

~~SECRET~~

Poor People's Campaign
Racial Matters

Communist Influence in
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

b7D

On June 13, 1968, a confidential source
advised that shortly following [redacted]

According [redacted]

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the
FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents
are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

BAYARD RUSTIN

In "The Saturday Evening Post," issue of July 11 - 18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights." In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party." Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party." He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker," February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America, (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9 - 12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

A confidential source advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that, "RUSTIN calls me constantly--openly."

A confidential source advised on February 19, 20, 1964, that BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak.

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
June 17, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 157-2924

Title	Poor People's Campaign Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Character	Racial Matters Internal Security - C
Reference	Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

2:04 PM URGENT 6-14-68 LCS
TO DIRECTOR AND WASHINGTON FIELD
WASHINGTON FIELD VIA WASHINGTON
FROM ATLANTA

b6
b7C
b7D

WESP
Stearns
hops
157-842

a *Cirm*
POOR PEOPLE'S CAMPAIGN, RACIAL MATTERS.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, INTERNAL SECURITY-C.
ON JUNE THIRTEEN LAST A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED
RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED HE UNDERSTOOD AN INDIVIDUAL
BY THE LAST NAME OF [REDACTED]

ORIGINAL FILED IN

[REDACTED] OR WHAT SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES

SCLC CONTEMPLATES IN WASHINGTON, DC ON JUNE ONE NINE NEXT.

TWO COPIES TO WFO

15 JUN 17 1968

NOT RECORDED
180 JUN 18 1968

F128
80 JUN 26 1968

100-442529

IN ONE NINE FIVE THREE A SECOND CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE WHO HAS
FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST ADVISED BLACKWELL HAD
BEEN A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

BUFILE ONE FIVE SEVEN DASH EIGHT FOUR TWO EIGHT, ATLANTA FILE
ONE FIVE SEVEN - TWO NINE TWO FOUR. SOURCES REFERRED TO ABOVE ARE []
[] AND [] RESPECTIVELY.
INFORMATION FROM [] MUST BE CLASSIFIED

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SOURCE ADVISED AS OF JUNE THIRTEEN LAST NO []
[] HAD COME TO
HIS ATTENTION. LHM WILL FOLLOW.

RECEIVED 2:20 PM WLM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION~~

FBI

Date: 6/13/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: *HA* DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (100-3578) (P)
 SUBJECT: SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
 IS - SSOC
 OO: ME
 Bufile 100-442367

CIRM
 OO: NY
 Bufile 100-442529

Enclosed to the Bureau are the original and 9 copies of LHM captioned "SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC), INTERNAL SECURITY - SSOC," setting out details concerning planned activities of the Little Rock Chapter of the SSOC to test several private swimming pools in the Little Rock, Ark., area. Two copies of this LHM are being furnished to Memphis as office of origin in the SSOC case and two copies are being furnished to New York as office of origin in the CIRM case.

Copies of this LHM have been disseminated locally to USA, MIG, and Secret Service, Little Rock; OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base, La.; and NISO, New Orleans, La.

- 5 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
 (3 - 100-442367) (SSOC)
 (1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
 (1 - 157-4312)
 2 - Memphis (100-4046) (SSOC) (Enc. 2) (RM)
 2 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (Enc. 2) (RM)
 7 - Little Rock
 (2 - 100-3578) (SSOC)
 (1 - Little Rock Folder)
 (1 - 100-3564) (CIRM)
 (1 - 62-1537)
 (1 - 157-1240) (BUY)

EFM/jew
 (16)

ENCLOSURE

b3
 b7D
 b7E

CARBON COPY

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442367-253

57 JUL 5 1968

Approved: *200*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

LR 100-3578

Major DON EDISON, MIG, and HAROLD DUKE, Agent in Charge, U. S. Secret Service, Little Rock, Ark., were the individuals who were notified of this planned activity.

The confidential source mentioned in enclosed LHM is b7D

The Bureau will be advised of any pertinent developments in connection with this matter and a supplemental LHM will be furnished 6/17/68 setting forth results of this activity.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
June 13, 1968

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING
COMMITTEE (SSOC)
INTERNAL SECURITY - SSOC

A confidential source furnished the following information
on June 13, 1968:

The regular weekly meeting of the Little Rock Chapter of the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) was held on the night of June 12, 1968, at the residence of JUDY JOHNSON, 2121 West 14th Street, Little Rock, Arkansas. There were approximately fifteen persons in attendance at this meeting. It was decided at the meeting that those present would attend the regular weekly meeting of Black United Youth (BUY) on Sunday, June 16, 1968, and at the conclusion of this regular meeting they would go in mass to Spring Lake swimming facility as an integrated group to see if they would be admitted. If they are refused admittance, they will subsequently review the charter of Spring Lake in an attempt to determine if any legal redress can be had. It is further planned that arrangements will be made with the Negro leader of the band that plays on Sunday to leave the facility if they are denied admittance and stand with them outside the gate in sympathy. There are no plans for any militant type activity or picketing and this will merely be an attempt to determine if Spring Lake will admit Negroes.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-442529-

~~ENCLOSURE~~

RE: SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING
COMMITTEE (SSOC)
INTERNAL SECURITY - SSOC

It was also decided that the charter of the Cammack Village Swimming Pool would be examined to determine if this private swimming club can be required to admit Negroes.

A characterization of the SSOC in Arkansas and the SSOC is contained in the appendix hereto.

The above information was furnished on June 13, 1968, to U. S. Secret Service, Military Intelligence Group, and Pulaski County Sheriff FRANK MACKEY, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Records of the U. S. District Court, Little Rock, reveal the following:

Cases LR 66-C-150 and LR 66-C-149 are civil suits filed in U. S. District Court in 1966. The first suit is styled "ROSALYN KYLES and DORIS DANIEL, Plaintiffs, vs. J. A. CULBERSON, individually and as owner, manager, and/or operator of Spring Lake, Inc. - Defendant." The second suit is styled "ROSALYN KYLES and DORIS DANIEL, Plaintiffs, vs. EUEL PAUL, JR., individually and as owner, manager, and/or operator of Lake Nixon Club - Defendant."

The complaint in the Spring Lake case was filed on July 19, 1966, as a suit in equity pursuant to Title 2 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The complaint alleges that the plaintiffs attempted to enter the facility on July 10, 1966, and were denied on the grounds that the facility was a private club and that they were not members and the membership was full. The complaint alleges that the real reason for nonadmittance was their race or color. The two suits mentioned above were consolidated for trial and tried by the court without a jury. On February 1, 1967, a decree was entered by U. S. District Judge J. SMITH HENLEY, Eastern District of Arkansas, Little Rock, dismissing both of the cases with prejudice at the cost of the plaintiffs. Judge HENLEY's Memorandum Opinion supporting the decree concluded that Spring Lake and Lake Nixon are not public accommodations under the meaning of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Judge HENLEY's decision in the Lake Nixon case is still on appeal before the Eighth Circuit Court. No appeal has been taken on the HENLEY decision in the Spring Lake case.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
June 13, 1968

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Title: SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING
COMMITTEE (SSOC)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - SSOC

Reference: Letterhead memorandum dated June 13,
1968, at Little Rock, Arkansas

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

VIA TELETYPE

JUN 18 1968

ENCIPHERED

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

415PM URGENT 6-18-68 MES

TO DIRECTOR ATTN. DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE, WFO AND NEW YORK (CODE)
FROM PHILA 100-47672

CIRM; IS - C

ON THIS DATE A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE ADVISED THAT WHILE IN
PHILA ON SIX SEVENTEEN SIXTY-EIGHT, HENRY WINSTON, CHAIRMAN
CPUSA, STATED THAT IN THE PAST, OFFICIALS OF THE SCLC APPROACHED
HIM TO FURNISH CADRE WITH ORGANIZATIONAL ABILITY. AS A RESULT
CHARLENE MITCHELL, JARVIS TYNER, AND JAMES JACKSON, ALL MEMBERS
OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE, CPUSA, WERE ASSIGNED TO WORK WITH SCLC.
WINSTON ALSO STATED THAT HE WAS TO HAVE MET WITH LEADERS OF THE
SCLC ON THAT NIGHT. THIS MEETING WAS POSTPONED UNTIL TUESDAY,
SIX EIGHTEEN SIXTY-EIGHT.

ADMINISTRATIVE

THE SOURCE IS [REDACTED]
LHM WILL FOLLOW.

END

WA...JDR

FBI WASH DC

51 PC 911 10 1968
TWO COPIES TO WFO

REC-69

16 JUL 2 1968

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Included in summary to White House
and Attorney General. Date 6/18/68

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE JUL 8 1968	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 2/15 - 6/18/68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY JAMES F. O'CONNELL	TYPED BY efc
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS-C	b6 b7C

8-9-01
CLASSIFIED BY NLS-EP-60267-AAG
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 1
930715

REFERENCE: Report of SA JAMES F. O'CONNELL, 3/4/68, at New York.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The following Special Agents assisted in the preparation of this report, having prepared the inserts shown after their names:

RICHARD V. BOLAN

JOHN W. ROBINSON

VINCENT J. ASCHERL

Congress of Racial Equality
Negro American Labor Council
Progressive Labor Party
Student Non-Violent
Coordinating Committee

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					None	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

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- 4 - New York (100-153735)

100-442529-2572

JUL 10 1968

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Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Notations

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, OSI, SEC. SER.
Request Recd.	REQUEST: ISD, CRD, RAO
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 7/6/68
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: [REDACTED]
By	BY: [REDACTED]

03 JUL 22 1968 **100-442529-2572**

NY 100-153735

[REDACTED]

THOMAS J. DEVINE

Workers World Party and
Youth Against War and
Fascism
W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of
America

b6
b7c

Copies of this report have been sent to local intelligence agencies pursuant to Bureau instructions.

SA ARTHUR J. GREENE reviewed the file on the Socialist Workers Party, but found no information pertinent to this report.

This report is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source which furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the United States and Communist influence therein. It is also classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S* in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

NY T-1
CG 5824-S*

NY T-2

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Characterization of HERBERT WRIGHT

NY T-3

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Characterization of CARL BLOICE

NY T-4

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NY T-5

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NY T-6

[REDACTED]

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NY 100-153735

NY T-7

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NY T-8

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NY T-10

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NY T-11

[REDACTED]

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NY T-13

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[REDACTED]
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100-147372-1B377 (4)
-1B375 (5)
-1B376 (2)

NY T-15

[REDACTED]
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NY T-16

Security Unit
Chicago Police Department
Chicago, Illinois
(By Request)

100-147372-6221

NY T-17

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NY T-18

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[REDACTED]

NY T-26

NY 6345-R*

NY T-27

[REDACTED]

100-79303-3021

Characterization of ERDINE ANTONSEN

NY T-28

[REDACTED]

100-79303-3021

NY T-30

NY 3810-S*

NY T-31

[REDACTED]

Characterizations of MILDRED EDELMAN, IRVING GOFF,
GIL GREEN, WILLIAM PATTERSON, and RASHEED STOREY

NY 100-153735

NY T-32
NY 694-S*

Characterization of STANLEY LEVISON

NY T-33

[REDACTED]

(S) (U)

Characterization of GEORGE MEYERS

b7D

NY T-34

[REDACTED]

Characterization of ELAINE OBRINSKY

NY T-35

[REDACTED]

Characterization of WILLIAM SCOTT

LEAD:

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK Will continue to gather and report information regarding this matter.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Copy to:

3-108th INTC Group, NYC (RM) (RRR)
1-2nd OSI District, USAF (RM) (RRR)
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Report of:

JAMES F. O'CONNELL

Office: New York, New York

Date:

7/8/68

Field Office File #:

100-153735

Bureau File #:

100-442529

Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY-C

Synopsis:

Negroes in the CP, USA leadership want the CP, USA Presidential candidate to be a Negro. The Party's National Negro Commission met in May, 1968, to help prepare the rewrite of the section of the Party program on the Negro Question. At this meeting, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT^{sf} called for a review of the 1959 Party resolution rejecting the slogan of self-determination for Negroes. HENRY WINSTON^{sf} at this meeting, said the Negro Question must be discussed under existing conditions and that he believes the slogan of self-determination does not apply to the South today. There was opposition to LIGHTFOOT's point of view. The CP, USA instructed all districts to give all-out support to the Poor People's March on Washington being sponsored by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. At a meeting of the Party's National Executive Board in April, 1968, WILLIAM PATTERSON stressed the importance of achieving Negro-white unity and called for support by the Party of the Poor People's March. A "Statement on Party Building" issued in April, 1968, called for recruiting among Negroes. The Party has alerted all districts to watch for the publication of a book by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT "From Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation" which it described as a "major Marxist contribution". (CONT'D)

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declassification~~

NY 100-153735

SYNOPSIS: (CONT'D)

The February, 1968 issue of "Political Affairs" was a special issue devoted to "The Battle for Black Liberation". Comments from contributors to this issue set out: GIL GREEN of the NYD CP has called for new approaches to the Negro Question, and for control of their own communities by Negroes. RASHEED STOREY also wants Negroes to run their communities and called for formation of black caucuses where Negroes can discuss their own problems. The DCA called for a work stoppage following the assassination of MARTIN LUTHER KING. The DCA plans to hold a summer seminar for black youth. The PLP held a two day meeting in December, 1967, of militants in the black liberation struggle to launch a National Day for Black Unity in May, 1968. The "Workers World" has published articles criticizing the rulers in the United States of oppression against the Negroes. At an Executive Board meeting of the NALC, in February, 1968, it was stated that all chapters of the NALC are having trouble building membership due to black nationalist elements influence on the Negro people. GEORGE MEYERS sees great possibilities for the NALC and urged Chicago CP members to stay with the organization. The National Black Anti-War, Anti-Draft Union is a SNCC operated project operated out of the New York Office of SNCC. CP members in CORE Chapters in the New York area identified. STANLEY LEVISON is still advising the leadership of the SCLC on matters of strategy and policy.

-P-

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I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Plans, Strategy and Policy of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) on a National Level

1. Strategy and Policy Issued by the CP National Office or Discussed at National Meetings

According to a leading CP official, the CP, USA is facing a major problem at the current time both locally and nationally. According to this official, Negroes in the Party, especially among the leadership, have joined together and organized as a caucus. At this point, with one exception, they all want the CP, USA candidate for the United States Presidency to be a Negro, rather than GUS HALL, the General Secretary of the CP, USA, as now planned.

Up until the present time, HENRY WINSTON, Chairman of the CP, USA, has remained neutral and the one exception is CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, who wants a white man to run for President on the CP, USA ticket.

HALL has been making a tour of the United States and has been polling the CP, USA membership, white and Negro, asking for opinions on who should be the CP, USA candidate for President. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT wants to change the new Party program on the Negro Question. He wants to revive the old Party slogan of self-determination.

NY T-1
May 10 - 16, 1968.

The National Negro Commission, CP, USA, met in New York City during the period May 18 and 19, 1968. At this meeting, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the National Negro Commission, gave a report in which he stated in part as follows:

The purpose of the meeting was to help prepare the rewrite of the section in the Party draft program on the Negro Question. With respect to the past position of the Party, in 1959, which stated that although the Party was changing its position in regard to the Negro people constituting a nation, it does not mean that there are no special characteristics to define this group. The 1959 resolution did not adequately define what was new in the Negro Question.

The Negro Question in the United States has three characteristics; one being that it is part of a class question; two, that it is a national question; and three, it is a race question. In developing a program, all three aspects must be considered. At the present time, all three characteristics are influencing the liberation movement in the United States.

If nations can demand independence, it is conceivable that racists can also demand it. The struggle for liberation in the United States has the form of full political, economic and social equality as does the character of the struggle for liberation in colonial countries. These demands have a large influence on the people to demand the right of self-determination. Negroes in the United States do not constitute a nation in a scientific sense but their struggle for political and economic freedom results in a desire for nationhood. This desire takes many forms such as no white direction for the freedom movement, emphasis on black power and the use of the term "black".

Concerning the problems of structural changes, the focus should be on those that can be changed within the present system and those that will come about in the advent of socialism. The Party must take a positive approach to the struggles of Negro-Americans for democracy in the United States and should identify with the struggle for community control. Local control by black people, in the name of self-determination, must be distinguished from the states rights movement. Black control of the ghetto is a democratic process and there should be a struggle for more representation of the black people by redistricting the political areas to enhance black representation.

It is possible to achieve full political economic equality or independence within the framework of capitalism. Changes in the American structure must be in the direction of guaranteeing the maximum participation of Negroes. If the black population desires a separate organization under a socialist society, it could and should be carried out. Although the Party does not advocate a separate state, it cannot ignore it or have no definite opinion about it.

At this same meeting, HERBERT APTHEKER, a member of the National Committee, CP, USA, stated that the relationship of black and white in this country makes it impossible to develop any more advances without a struggle against racism. He said that the underlying root of racism is capitalism.

CARL BLOICE, the Washington D.C. correspondent for "The Worker", in his speech, stated that there must be an effort made to influence the direction of the Poor People's Campaign, being conducted by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in Washington D.C., in regard to its program. He said that the Party must project itself toward the organization of the most oppressed section of the working class.

The next speaker, ROSCOE PROCTOR, a member of the CP, USA, National Committee stated that the Party as an organization was not involved in the Poor People's Campaign. He indicated that this Campaign is being attacked by the white radical left and that the Party should not let this aspect go unnoticed.

HENRY WINSTON, the CP, USA National Chairman also spoke and delivered a report on the concept of the Third World. During his speech, he stated that on the concept that American Negroes constitute a colony in America, such as STOKELY CARMICHAEL sees it, it is incorrect and misleading. He said it denies the basic Marxist fact of the law of development of capitalism and has placed American imperialism in a special category. He said the Negro Question is part of America and is related to the development of this country.

WINSTON stated that the essence of the Negro struggle in America is for economic, political and social control. He said that self-determination arose when the majority of Negroes were still living on the land and were subject to agricultural boundaries. He stated, however, that

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the Negro Question must be discussed under existing conditions and that it is his personal opinion that the slogan of self-determination does not apply to the South today. He added that he prefers the concept of black power and that any concept of a Third World which sees the separation of national liberation forces from their allies is a suicidal path.

It was agreed at the meeting of the National Negro Commission that a committee be set up to rewrite the sections of the draft program dealing with the Negro Question.

NY T-2
May 23, 1968.

At the meeting of the National Negro Commission, CP, USA, held in the Sheraton-Atlantic Hotel, New York City, on May 18 and 19, 1968, WILLIAM PATTERSON⁵ told the meeting that the National Negro Commission had been gathered together at a crucial moment in American history. He said that there is an urgent need for the CP, USA to produce a program which would be of assistance to Negro-Americans seeking their rights.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT stated that the most recent action by Negro militants and a sampling of the opinion of various segments of the Negro population in the United States, had led him to believe that, once again, the Negroes were seeking to separate themselves from white America. He said that he thought the CP, USA should re-examine the position it took in the convention held prior to 1960.

In the discussion that followed, it appeared that there was a great deal of opposition to LIGHTFOOT's point of view. Most of those who spoke indicated that a return to the old policy was a violation of the CP, USA principle of Negro and white unity.

In the second session of the National Negro Commission meeting, HENRY WINSTON talked at length about minority groups making revolutionary moves throughout the world. He pointed out that Negroes are active in most of these movements and he talked specifically about various countries in Africa and Negro revolts in Cuba, Latin America and the United States. He said that these

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revolutionary movements would lead to closer contact with the major socialist countries such as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) and a freer exchange of socialist ideas.

NY T-3
May 20, 1968.

The sources made available a document addressed to all districts, National Committee members, Heads of all Negro Work Departments and Chairmen of all Commissions, which was issued by WILLIAM L. PATTERSON for the Negro Work Department of the CP, USA. This document called for all-out support of the Poor People's March on Washington being conducted by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. It said that this march could become an instrument for "mobilizing and activizing millions against poverty".

In this document under the caption "Our Tasks", the following is stated:

"The Negro Work Department calls on all district leadership to recognize and through action acknowledge possibilities for deepening and sharpening the struggle against poverty. This can lead logically to the question of the organization of the South, of the unorganized and the unemployed. This step is not only vitally important in relation to a successful fight against poverty but in relation to every major issue before the nation.

"The logic of this step as a follow-up flows out of the association of the March with the strike of Memphis garbage workers and the unity of white-black workers in struggle.

"Correct steps in publicizing the March and its massive ramifications can help awaken the creative imagination of black and white alike.

"The people are in motion. The battle for their clarification, unification and direction is a challenge we can neither evade or avoid.

"William L. Patterson
"For Negro Work Department"

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NY T-4
NY T-5
May 6, 1968

A meeting of the National Executive Board of the CP, USA and invited guests was held during the period April 11 - 13, 1968, at the Sheraton-Atlantic Hotel, New York City. At this meeting WILLIAM PATTERSON gave a report on the assessment of the assassination of MARTIN LUTHER KING JR., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. He stated that, although it was true that the CP, USA had basic philosophical differences with KING, at this time there is no need to call these differences to the attention of mankind. He said that, rather, the approach should be to show the common views held by KING and the CP, USA. He also claimed that KING had reached a stage where he began to think like a socialist and about socialism.

PATTERSON also stated that the CP, USA program is clear on the subject of Negro-white unity. He said this program is based on the self-interest of both black and white and that the question of unity between them must be developed in every place where the masses assemble. He said unity must be stressed in the areas of jobs, housing, health, labor and ideology. He called for joint action and intensified action to achieve Negro-white unity.

PATTERSON also referred to the fear of the terror unleashed in Negro ghettos on several occasions and said that black communists must talk to black youth and point out to them the manner in which the course of looting and burning leads to tactics of the white power structure to divide and rule the Negro masses.

PATTERSON called for the Party to intensify its work to guarantee that the Poor People's March on Washington goes on. He said that this intensified work by the Party must be conducted in trade unions, in churches and on radio and on television. He stated that this march must succeed and noted that heavy pressure had been brought to bear on the head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference to call it off.

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In conclusion, PATTERSON described the class character of racism and placed the responsibility for it on the ruling classes. He urged that the conclusions and recommendations of the President's Commission on Civil Disorders be implemented.

At this meeting HENRY WINSTON indicated his agreement with the report given by PATTERSON. He also stated that the Party must struggle to see that the Poor People's March on Washington is carried on. He agreed with PATTERSON that the main question at the present time is Negro - white unity. He added that the Party cannot lay claim to a scientific analysis of racism as it talks of racism in general without identifying it as the ideology of the ruling class. He urged the Party to define the meaning of the black liberation movement and emphasized that there is a new stage in the struggle for civil rights. He said it is now a fight for the central demands of the people and their economic needs. He urged the establishment of a committee to draft demands for the coming mass struggle.

GUS HALL delivered a report at this meeting on the electoral situation in which he stated that the country is now in a crisis which crisis is fed by two causes, one of them being that of the Jim Crow System. In commenting on the manner in which they could influence the electoral scene, he stated that the issues included the subject of civil rights, the election of more Negroes to Congress and the implementing of the conclusions of the report of the President's Commission on Civil Disorders.

At this meeting, motions were made and ~~passed~~^{passed} to approve of the publication of WILLIAM PATTERSON's report, with editing and to approve the report of GUS HALL.

NY T-1
April 15 - 17, 1968.

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The source furnished a copy of a "Statement on Party Building" furnished by the National Organization Department, CP, USA, to all districts and National Committee members under date of April 8, 1968. This statement, which called for a recruiting goal of 2,000 new members by the time of the holding of the 19th National Convention of the Party, stated that the first area of concentration should be among workers in industries such as automobiles, steel and transportation. It set forth that secondly, emphasis must be placed on recruiting among Negro people. It claimed that this need arose not only from the central importance on the Negro freedom movement, but also from the special contribution of the Party and its Marxist - Leninist approach to the struggles of oppressed minorities, especially the Negro people. It said that, thirdly, emphasis must be placed on Party building among youth, particularly Negro youth.

The statement claimed that the struggles of Negroes have brought many of them to the stage where they seek the illumination which Marxism - Leninism offers, and where they can be won to the party.

NY T-6
April 11, 1968.

The source made available a communication from HENRY WINSTON, National Chairman of the CP, USA dated April 3, 1968, and furnished to all districts which concerned a new book by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT entitled "From Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation". This communication stated as follows:

"Dear Comrades:

"The purpose of this letter is to announce the forthcoming appearance of the book From Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation written by Claude Lightfoot.

"This major work will be off the press by the end of May. This book is a major Marxist contribution on the present period and will be of invaluable help in the fight against racism in general and for the unity of black and white in the struggle against Negro oppression.

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"The book will appear at the beginning of summer and must become a major ideological weapon which is brought not only to the Party but to all activists in the Peace, Labor, Negro and Youth movements.

"This book has been long awaited and the spontaneous reaction to it has been most heartwarming. An example is the fact that the New York State organization is undertaking to distribute some 1500 copies of the book and Illinois, 1000. The initial printing will be some 10,000.

"To fulfill and overfulfill such a quota will necessitate the development of a massive ideological campaign to put it across.

"We therefore wish to call to the attention of all leaderships this event which has such enormous importance for the struggle for the rights of the Negro people which is the pivot of the struggle for democracy and peace in the country...."

NY T-7
April 15, 1968.

Source made available a copy of a news release dated March 1, 1968 which contained a statement from CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and WILLIAM PATTERSON on the "Report of National Advisory Committee on Civil Disorders". The statement by LIGHTFOOT and PATTERSON said that this report should be welcomed as the beginning of an understanding of the real causes "of the genocidal attacks upon the Negro people". It called for the committee's recommendations to be made the property of the rank and file of labor and the people. It also called for transferring the money spent on war to a program for the complete elimination of slum ghetto life.

NY T-7
March 5, 1968.

"The Worker", March 5, 1968, contained an editorial "A Call to White Americans" which concerned itself with the report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. The editorial notes that because of the reaction of the President and Congress to the report, only unified mass pressures by Negro and white Americans can make the recommendations of the commission a reality. It states that money is available to carry out these recommendations but that it is being squandered on the Vietnam war "an immoral and illegal aggression".

The editorial states further that, "It is clear from all this that the proposals of the national commission will not become reality, unless the people act. They will have to force President Johnson and Congress to carry out the mandate indicated by the report, by political action, by demonstrations, by marches to their Congressmen, to state capitals, to Washington". It adds that the basic responsibility rests with white Americans..

2. Plans and Strategy Revealed in Party Publications

"Political Affairs", February, 1968, is described as a special issue devoted to "The Battle for Black Liberation". Among the contributors to this special issue was GUS HALL who contributed an article "Strategy and Tactics in New Stage of Struggle". In this article he made the following comments:

The struggle for Negro has reached a new stage which can be described as a rebellion against Tokenism. The new level is becoming a demand for elimination of the system that created inequality in jobs, housing and other conditions. The new level of struggle requires the development of a corresponding set of tactics, alliances and political and ideological foundations. "The relevance of our Party to these struggles will be measured by our contribution to the solution of the problems on this new level".

The capitalist corporate structure still holds to the system of discrimination against Negroes.

Concerning present nationalistic trends, the Party must determine the direction it wants these trends to develop. The Party must be sensitive to the trends and know in what direction it wants to influence their movement. The Party must agree on the direction in order to determine its position on such questions as alliances i.e. alliances mainly with liberals, the middle class, or with the working class and working poor.

The key to victory, the main problem, the main challenge of the Party, is the task of winning greater numbers of white Americans to the struggle for Negro freedom, the task of eradicating the influence of racism among white Americans. "The winning of this struggle is key to Negro-white unity. We can achieve such unity only to the extent that we accomplish this task". However, the Party, despite its contributions, has too few "experts" on this phase of the struggle. The failure to be an expert on winning white Americans to the struggle against discrimination is a serious weakness. White Communists, especially, must be experts on this aspect. Another weakness is that the Party has very little literature on this subject.

The extent of influence of white chauvinism in the Party's ranks must be measured by the Party's effectiveness in the struggle against racism by white Americans. The idea that white Americans cannot be won to the struggle for Negro freedom must be rejected. The arguments that racism is "sinful" or anti-democratic are not sufficient to win broader sections of the American people to the battle against racism; more is needed. It is necessary to explain the class roots of ideology. In the United States racism has its roots in capitalism. "It is an instrument of exploitation, of class rule." An understanding of the roots of racism is necessary to the development of class-consciousness among workers.

The mutual and paralled self-interests of Negro and white constitute the key instrument of leverage in the fight against racism. "We can play our role as a Party or as individuals only if we become experts in its use." This leverage must be used in areas such as the struggle for democracy or the struggle for peace. The Party is not expert in showing that racism is used by anti-democratic forces. In the struggle for peace and the struggle

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against United States imperialism, the Party should become experts in convincing white peace workers that, in order to win the struggle against the war policy, they must join the struggle for Negro freedom.

The Party must become experts in exposing the class roots of racism. The most solid base in this struggle against racism is working-class consciousness. White workers will understand if they can be shown that racism is a weapon in the interests of the ruling class. The elimination of the inequality of the economic status for Negroes is a basic test for all struggles for freedom. All struggles must contribute to eliminating this gap. "We Communists must become experts in winning the support of white Americans to wipe out the economic inequality in all spheres of activity."

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT also contributed an article to this special issue of "Political Affairs" entitled "Path to Black Liberation Under Capitalism". In this article he comments in part as follows:

A new feature of the Negro freedom movement is a growing recognition that capitalism is the source of black oppression. However, the Negro freedom movement cannot accept the viewpoint of some who claim that no substantial changes in the status of Negroes are possible under capitalism. The struggle of the Negro people today in the United States is a democratic struggle and it is possible to change their status short of socialism. There are some things which the Negro can achieve under capitalism but others will have to wait for a socialist solution.

What is needed in the immediate future is a program or programs that will unite the problems of all Americans with the special problems of Negroes. The problems of today require a challenge of the controls of big business over the direction of government. There must be a powerful coalition directed against monopoly capital. There must be programs to fight poverty. The Communist Party, several years ago, presented a program which involved the spending of over \$150 billion in the next ten years. In order to overcome the problems of the

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ghetto, such as housing, employment, health and education, intervention of government at all levels is fundamental, especially massive federal intervention. However mass struggle can win changes in the ghetto even without aid.

The main problem of the ghetto is income. The Negro there is exploited and the central problem in this exploitation is wages. Therefore, there must be a fight to raise wages of Negro workers. However, unless there are changes within the labor movement making it a more effective instrument of struggle for the interests of the working class, no meaningful changes for the Negro will occur. To change the low wages paid Negroes there must be a struggle to organize the unorganized, black and white, and a struggle to upgrade Negro workers within the unions.

The labor movement is potentially the common peoples most powerful weapon and if it is not living up to its responsibilities it must be made to do so. Discrimination within the unions must also be combatted.

The most urgent problem is that of Negro youth because many of them are succumbing to despair and hopelessness creating great problems in the ghetto. What is needed is for the Federal government to set up a job-training and placement program for a half million Negro youth across the country.

The political arena is a key area of struggle but the problems of the American society including civil rights cannot be resolved by the masses in the context of the two-party system as it now exists. The democratic masses will have to eventually form a new people's party which will be capable of making basic reforms within the framework of the capitalist system. The Negro people are giving an example of an approach to the problem. The concept of black power means the right of the Negro people to share in the power structure of this country and the struggle for Negro representation both within and without the two-party system is an important step toward the formation of a new political party.

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A rise in Negro representation, in Negroes sharing power, is in the national interest. The slogan of "Black Power" can have a positive effect in accelerating greater political independence by all segments of the populace, within and without the two-party system. The forming of the Black Panther Party in Lowndes County, Alabama and the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party are important steps toward a realignment of political forces. There, two parties are playing an important role in moving the Negro masses into an independent position outside the Democratic and Republican parties. However the struggle must also be waged within the two major parties. A successful policy must have struggle within and without the major political parties.

The issues before the country require a radical solution, and toward this end, the need for a new people's party, a more radical party, will become obvious. A party such as this is a prerequisite to any basic change of foreign policy and a reconstruction of the country's economic and social life. It is also a condition for making radical changes in the position of Negroes in society. Any government based on a new people's party must be anti-monopoly in its policy and be prepared to curb the power of big business. Negroes can gain in political representation but will never be free and equal without a new system which restricts monopoly rule and does away with capitalism.

In the age of monopoly capital, the Negro will not be able to acquire enough capital to have a major voice in economic affairs. The only way Negroes can acquire a voice in economic policies is for the working class to take power and nationalize the major industries. Under socialism, where the government controls the whole economy, black power at the polls will influence the Negro's position in all aspects of life. In this context of political power black people can gain the power to protect their freedom and make black power a reality.

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CARL BLOICE⁵¹, in his article in the February, 1968 issue of "Political Affairs" entitled "The Status of Black Liberation" comments in part as follows:

Concerning the national aspect of the Negro Question, there is a strong trend in the black community today which has been characterized as "nationalist". Discrimination and segregation are not the only reasons for the national aspect of the struggle for black liberation. This national aspect "lies in the common history, common oppression and common destiny of black people". Black people realize that their situation requires that they move together as a group which granting of civil rights cannot guarantee.

The concept of equal rights and equal citizenship is a bourgeois concept. The winning of "bourgeois democratic norms" is important. The mistake made in the past was to regard the struggle for equal rights not only as an important part of the struggle for liberation but as the final resolution of the question. The granting of full citizenship is not an indication of the end of national oppression.

The confusion that exists today on the Negro liberation movement is a result of reducing the national aspects of the Negro Question to one of "rights" and "equal citizenship". Congress cannot make the question of equal citizenship much clearer by passing more laws. The question is "What then beyond 'equal rights' and 'equal citizenship'?"

The large movement of Negroes into an urban working-class status has only worsened their condition. The condition of life in the ghetto has led many black leaders to claim that the basic question before Negroes is that of survival. The most important task before the progressive forces is to prevent Negroes from being locked out of the nation's economy and to open the economic life of the country to them.

The question of power is inherent in the Negro struggle for survival and advancement. Negroes can wield strength only slightly from their ability to sell or withhold their labor power and have only limited strength as a political force. However, taken all together, Negro strength as farmers, buyers, workers, voters and businessmen, can be great.

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Their concentration in urban centers adds to this. "'Black Power' is an attempt to marshal all their resources to meet a critical situation. It has also meant the psychological mobilization of black masses through the reassertion of the essential national aspect of the question". Black power adds to the struggle of the Negro people because it "sweeps aside the reformism of token advancement" and "demands that the nation deal with black people as a group. Black power is not "a separatist slogan" but wants "to share national weight and decision making".

The answer to keeping the liberation movement on the correct path is to see that its leadership is passed on to members of the working class. Today, the demands of Negroes are closer to class demands and their fulfillment will require some basic changes in the power structure.

The Party's role is that of the vanguard. This means the ability to advance programs and goals that unite the working class and all anti-monopoly forces. The Party must show the way to revolutionary struggle and to the advantages of socialism. There must be a meaningful Communist program of "Reconstruction proportions". There must be a new unity built; one built upon people of the same class in common struggle for common aims. "The key to laying the groundwork for future united struggle is work among the lowest strata of the working class...."

"The Worker", April 14, 1968, contained an editorial on the aftermath of MARTIN LUTHER KING's assassination. It noted that the power of which KING was an expression prevailed in death as in life and that this power is the power of black and white unity. It said that this unity must be strengthened to resist all attacks by racists and the enemies of the black people. The main enemy is identified as the ruling class or big business whose agents are in places such as the White House, Congress, and parts of the labor movement. It stated that this enemy can be defeated by black and white unity and that the labor movement must be the force to unite the nation for achieving black freedom, ending poverty and achieving peace.

It called for the money being spent in Vietnam to be used to provide jobs, homes, education and training for black people and poor whites. It said that all job discrimination by unions and employees must be done away with as well as discrimination in housing and social institutions of unions. It insisted that only firm unity of black and white will succeed in overcoming any resistance.

"The Worker", April 16, 1968, in its editorial, page 2, column 3, commented on the tributes and pledges paid to MARTIN LUTHER KING and his work, by labor unions and union leaders. It said that the time for such tributes and pledges had run out and that the main issue now is to look closely at what so many of the unions have pledged to do and then follow through on them.

It noted that KING hoped to develop a higher stage in the alliance of labor and the Negro people and that Memphis was to be an example of how an entire Negro community in a large Southern city could unite with the labor movement.

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in support of low-paid Negro workers. It said KING had hoped by such examples to encourage labor to undertake again a sweeping organizing movement especially in the South.

It noted that what should be done is to see that the pledges made are fulfilled. The atmosphere in the country is more favorable than ever for progress to be made in the fight against poverty and racism. The editorial continued that every labor organization must place the issues on its agenda as a matter of urgency because only performance not promises will count.

3. Plans and Strategy Revealed at
Lower Level Party Meetings

At a New York District CP Committee meeting held on April 20, 1968 at the Hotel Manhattan, New York City, GIL GREEN was one of the speakers. In his speech, he stressed the following points:

1. Party people should work among white people to explain Negro problems.
2. The Party must put out new approaches to the Negro problem.
3. The Party does not support a rebellion or guemilla war in the ghettos.
4. The Negroes and other minorities must control their communities.
5. The race issue must be brought into the peace movement.
6. The Party must make headway with the Poor People's March.

At this same meeting, RASHEED STOREY was one of the speakers and covered the following points:

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1. There are great contradictions in the Negro ghettos and a revolutionary spirit exists there.

2. The concept of community control is important and the Party should push for this. ✓

3. The policies of the RAP BROWNS have to be exposed. BROWN preaches anarchy which will not help Negroes. The Party has to expose this and Negroes should go to the polls and vote instead of burning. ✓

4. Party publications must take on the STOKELY CARMICHAELS and the RAP BROWNS who have to be attacked and exposed. ✓

NY T-8

April 24, 1968.

At the New York District CP Committee meeting held on April 20, 1968 in the Hotel Manhattan, New York City, GIL GREEN delivered the first report. He talked about the Poor People's March on Washington D.C. and said that the Party intended to put a great deal of effort into it and that he, personally, expects a lot of results. He called for those present to have each peace candidate make statements about the Poor People's March and said that Party people must put an end to white chauvinism in the CP.

GREEN also stated that the Party must participate fully in the coming elections especially through the Peace and Freedom Party, which he said is committed to support black people in the United States. He also stated that the Party wants black people to rebuild the ghetto.

The next speaker was RASHEED STOREY who stated that the Negro people's movement must be supported by the Party as well as the poor people's movement. He said that this must be done by CP members through labor unions and through their community groups. STOREY wants Negroes to run their own communities which includes having only Negroes as policemen in those areas.

NY T-9

April 22, 1968.

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On April 7, 1968, a black caucus organized by RASHEED STOREY from the New York State CP Headquarters was held in Buffalo, New York. It was mentioned that the CP was running black caucuses in different parts of the country in order for people to iron out their difficulties.

RASHEED STOREY, who gave the principal speech, stated that the purpose of the black caucus was for Negro people who must solve their own problems by getting together for discussions. He claimed that it did no good to work with or for white people in connection with problems peculiar to black people. He said that black caucuses should be set up in trade unions and throughout the community by and with black people. He stated that it would be up to black people to decide who will represent them and why.

STOREY further stated that there should be black caucuses set up for political campaigns and also to put pressure on the Board of Education to insist that Negro children are properly educated. STOREY indicated that rioting was not the correct way for the Negro to solve his problem and said that when black caucuses are held it should be pointed out that the enemy are the capitalists who control the money and the industry of the white power structure.

NY T- 9
April 10, 1968.

A New York District CP Committee meeting was held at the Hotel Manhattan, New York City on February 17, 1968. RASHEED STOREY did not attend this meeting because he was conducting a communist black caucus in Brooklyn, New York, which most of the Negro members of the District Committee were attending.

The main report was given by GIL GREEN and in his speech he stated that the CP members should fight for the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and should take part in the demonstrations for the three Negroes who had been killed in Orangeburg, South Carolina. GREEN also stated that the comrades should participate in black caucuses and should be prepared for a "long hot summer" which he said would hit many cities in the United States.

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GREEN also called for support of the black militants and urged the members of the District Committee to inform Negro comrades, and all Negroes who need work, to get jobs on public housing projects such as the New State Office Building being erected in New York City.

NY T-9
February 23, 1968.

A meeting of the Upper West Side CP Youth Club was held on February 11, 1968 at 711 Amsterdam Avenue, New York City. MILDRED EDLEMAN visited this meeting to describe the current "Harlem Concentration Project" being undertaken by the New York District CP, and urged the club to support the project.

The "Harlem Project" is aimed at the proposed construction of a New State Office Building in Harlem and demands are being raised that residents of Harlem be employed at the project. EDLEMAN admitted that the main interest of the CP in the project was to rebuild its strength in Harlem. The first phase of the CP drive is the distribution of at least 35,000 leaflets in Harlem which is aimed at both Negro and Puerto Rican minorities. Following this distribution, a coalition will be organized of groups, including the CP, which hopes to maintain influence and control of its direction.

NY T-10
February 15, 1968.

4. PLANS AND STRATEGY OF
THE W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS

The New York Times issue of March 5, 1968, carried an article captioned "700 Pickets Chant 'Muhammad Ali Is Champion'". According to the article, 700 people demonstrated outside of the new Madison Square Garden in New York City in support of Ali, the deposed heavyweight boxing champion, while another heavyweight fight was in process in the Garden.

According to the article, the DCA, on March 4, 1968, held a news conference advising they would sponsor the rally. The article stated the pickets carried signs reading "Racism Must Go" and "Stop The War Against Black Americans".

A letter was received from DCA headquarters on the stationery of the DCA advising of the death of MARTIN LUTHER KING and steps to be taken to "rebuff racism" in America. The letter urged the following steps for "A Call To Action": "1. All schools must be closed Monday. 2. All shops and work places must be shut down Monday. 3. America must be closed up Monday to demonstrate an outraged counter-attack against racist oppression in America. 4. Dr. KING's Poor People's Campaign must be built into the most massive action against racism that America has ever seen. 5. People must be prepared to mobilize in Memphis, Tennessee to force a victory for Memphis' Sanitation workers."

NY T-6
April 4, 1968

A meeting of the National Executive Committee of the DCA was held in New York City, March 31, 1968. During this meeting it was stated that the DCA plans to have a summer seminar for black youth, at which time they would be taught Marxist fundamentals.

NY T-10
April 8, 1968

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A DCA leaflet was received on March 15, 1968 announcing that Dr. HERBERT APTHEKER would give lectures on April 5, 12, 19, 1968 at DCA headquarters, on the following topics: "Black Nationalism, Black Unity and Black-White Unity; Black Liberation, Pan-Africanism and Internationalism; Black Libetration and the Struggle For Socialism".

NY T-11
March 15, 1968

A DCA leaflet announcing a rally against racism for April 26, 1968 at City Hall, New York City, was obtained.

NY T-12
April 23, 1968

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B. Other Communist Groups

1. Progressive Labor Party (PLP)

On September 24, 1967, a PLP Trade Union Club meeting was held at 4015 Melrose Avenue, Los Angeles, California.

At this meeting a report on "Black Liberation" was given which had been given by BILL EPTON to the PLP National Committee.

EPTON's report stated that the Negro rebellions during the summer could not last more than a few days each because there was basically no real Marxist-Leninist leadership and a lack of political organization. While the PLP did actually support the rebellions in Detroit, Newark, New York and others, its role was too minor to really prolong the revolts. The PLP has to build a much bigger base among the black people in order to be able to play a better role in future rebellions.

In his report EPTON claimed that politics is primary, military tactics is secondary and without proper Marxist-Leninist political guidance, no revolt could be successful.

EPTON claimed that the PLP has criticized STOKELY CARMICHAEL and H. RAP BROWN because they dwell too much on military aspects of revolution and don't teach enough on politics. He stated the PLP needs to concentrate on developing left-center forces in the class struggle.

In EPTON's report he stated that the 13-18 year old group is the most vocal and seems to comprise the majority in the revolts, but actually the great majority of the combatants are in the 21-35 year old group.

EPTON claimed that the only really revolutionary black leader he has known was MALCOLM X, but STOKELY CARMICHAEL shows some promise of developing into a revolutionary black leader.

NY T-13

September 29, 1967

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An article which appeared in the "Daily News", the St. Thomas Virgin Islands daily newspaper dated November 16, 1967, stated that a racist pamphlet had recently been circulated in St. Thomas. Contact with the "Daily News" Publisher, ARIEL MELCHIOR Sr. revealed that this pamphlet was obtained by one of his staff on the main street of St. Thomas from an unknown person. MELCHIOR had no description of this unknown person except that he was a male Negro.

~~X~~ This pamphlet that was distributed was entitled "The Plot Against Black America" which shows that it was published by the Harlem Branch of the PLP.

The pamphlet also said further that it was the first in a series of pamphlets to be published on the subject. Subsequent pamphlets will expose the role being played by so-called "respectible" black leaders in delivering the black masses into the hands of the enemy. Another volume will be a comprehensive study of the role being played by the American press in the plot against black Americans. The fourth volume will contain a close study of black rebellions and the lessons to be drawn from them.

Source furnished a special two page issue of "Challenge" captioned "United States Rulers Want Harlem Drugged", which shows that it was to be issued free. The source advised that BILL EPTON had ordered 5,000 copies of this special issue.

NY T-14

November 27, 1967

This special issue sets forth in part that "the sale and availability of drugs in the black community is always increased to head off the rising political consciousness and militancy of the Afro-American people. In the early and mid 50's with the emergence of the civil rights movement, the ruling class began to introduce marijuana, cocaine, and heroin into the black community. As the movement advanced more drugs were sent into the ghettos. This has reached a point today where the government with very little 'cover' is bringing dope directly to the black youth and even paying for it...

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"So United States imperialism is ready and willing to drug any section of the population that is potentially rebellious...

"In order for the ruling class and its gangster apparatus to distribute the drugs and sell it to the poor unemployed ghetto dwellers and youngsters, they must provide the people with money to get started and free time to hustle. They accomplish this in three ways:

1. Welfare payments
2. Anti-poverty agencies
3. Lowering the price of drugs...

"We can't depend on the cops or the phony politicians because they take bribes to see that the drug traffic goes on with the minimum amount of static. If it is to be done, we must do it ourselves. Join in the fight."

A source advised that the Chicago Area Draft Resisters had held a meeting at the University of Chicago on November 29, 1967, and a greater part of the meeting was devoted to a discussion of an unnamed all Negro organization that was being formed from slum residents to protest the Vietnam War and slum conditions in the United States.

NY T-15
November 30, 1967

Source furnished a copy of a letter dated November, 1967, which had been sent out over the signature of BILL EPTON announcing a proposal for a two day conference, December 2-3, 1967, with representatives from key areas of the United States to draft a plan of activity to protest the war in Vietnam and slum conditions in the United States.

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Enclosed with EPTON's letter was a five page draft plan for activity and a general outline of aims and purposes which was as follows:

"1. PURPOSE:

To unify, nationally, the various Anti-Draft Unions around the country and to give help in starting new ones in cities where they do not exist.

"To have a united effort on May 19th to launch organizing drives in the Black communities, among Black workers and among Black students against the racist and genocidal war being waged against the Vietnamese people. And to also organize against the slum conditions we are forced to live under (poor housing, unemployment, inferior schools, police brutality, etc.).

"The reason May 19th was chosen is because it is Malcolm X's birthday and it should symbolize our resistance to our oppression and our determination to fight back. It is also our feeling that this day can be accepted by the broadest sections of the Afro-American population.

"We should begin immediately organizing among Black people to oppose the war in Vietnam. The May 19th mobilization will be just a day for national united action, and the work is not to stop there but should be used to dramatize our opposition and tie it to the struggle for our own national liberation here in the United States. We should also come up with a meaningful program and set of demands that will be useful as we go into the 'long, hot summer'.

"On May 19th a demonstration should be held on as many Black campuses as possible with the view of marching into the Black communities and joining in with the people who live in the ghettos. These demonstrations and rallies should be flexible so that the local decisions will be based on the objective conditions. Black students who are on predominately white campuses should help in plants and factories.

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"Rallies and demonstrations should be held in the Black communities. We should try to involve as many Black workers as possible. In all cases we should make the connections between the war waged against the Vietnamese people and the war being waged against us.

"Workers can be asked to participate either in the community or in some manner in their shop or factory.

"Each city, community or school is to organize their own activity and raise their own funds. For certain bulk printing, etc. we can discuss at the meeting. The activities, we suggest, should be around the following issues:

"IN THE COMMUNITIES:

"1. Where there are armed forces recruiting stations in the Black communities organize to 'drive them out', (pickets, demonstrations, leaflets, prevent Black youth from going in, etc).

"2. Organize buildings against slumlords and against the war. Apartment buildings and blocks should be organized to protect young men of draft age and do not allow them to be drafted. In one area when a young man received his draft notice his mother organized a group of mothers and went to the draft board with him and told the board that they weren't going to allow them to take him. That if they wanted him they had to take or jail all of them (the mothers). The draft board let this young man go and didn't bother him any more. This is the kind of a action that can be organized in every apartment building, block and community.

"3. These same forms of organization can be used against the slumlords, the racist educational system, to demand jobs and all these other issues that we are faced with as Black people.

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"The major emphasis should be on getting as many people in the community involved as possible. This means that we must not be 'sectarian'. (This means that we will only talk to those people who agree with us and have 'naturals', etc.) We must remember that the overwhelming majority of the Black women wear wigs or straighten their hair. This does not mean that they are not militant or cannot become militant. We must make a conscious effort to reach everyone.

"We must also remember that the most famous picture that came out of Watts during their rebellion was the picture of a brother with a 'rag' around his 'gas' jib and these brothers were taking care of business!

"So, in our approach we should be directing our energies to the largest section of our communities, and we should try to involve housewives, workers, high school students, the unemployed, everyone that will support our position!

"IN THE BLACK COLLEGES:

"The major emphasis should be on making the campuses another center for Black liberation struggles around these major issues.

"1. Drive the R.O.T.C. off of the campuses.

"2. Make up new curriculums that would include the teaching of Afro-American and African history. Curriculum that would include courses on Vietnam and why racist southern states want to help Black youth get a degree to 'teach' other Black youth.

"3. More control over the curriculum and less emphasis on 'athletics' and training students to perpetrate the suppression of Afro-American people.

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"4. Get involved in the struggles in the community around community issues and with Black workers.

"5. When one school is in struggle there should be sympathy demonstrations.

"AMONG BLACK WORKERS:

"Even though there is widespread unemployment among Afro-American people if we were to examine the facts we find that the majority of Black people work at a job for a living. Also, that over 1.5 million are in a trade union. This is a tremendous source of strength that we have that we have failed to reach or utilize in the past.

"For example, at the Newark Black Power Conference, at the Chicago New Politics Convention and at the October 21st Anti-War demonstration in Washington, D.C., the numbers of Black factory workers, laborers, etc. could be counted on one hand. Yet, every 'militant' knew just about everyone else at these meetings. Obviously, many of us have been talking to each other for the last few years and we have failed to reach the most important section among our people--the Black workers!

"In addition, Black workers also live in the ghettos and would surely be an asset to our struggle. This should be one of the main areas of our concentration:

"1. Pass out leaflets in front of plant gates calling for the organizing of caucuses in the shops against the war and to fight in the shops, factories and in the union around local issues that affect the workers.

"2. Wherever we know someone who works in a shop we should encourage them to organize unions where none exist. Where unions do exist and the leadership is corrupt, caucuses should be organized and rank-and-file committees set up around the local issues.

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"3. Get anti-Vietnam war resolutions passed at local union meetings.

"4. In most shops and unions Black workers are discriminated against and have very few, if any, avenues open to them to solve their grievances. In these cases the Black workers should get together, organize themselves and fight as a unit against the bosses to solve their grievances.

"These are just some of the ideas that we have discussed here in New York. By all means the subject is not exhausted and there are many more ideas and plans that should be discussed and put into practice. We hope that this draft mobilization plan will be studied and discussed so that when we get together we will be able to make the maximum contribution.

"The meeting on Saturday, December 2nd will start at 11:00 a.m. at the headquarters of the Harlem Progressive Labor Party, 336 Lenox Avenue (127th Street), New York, New York 10027."

NY T-16
November, 1967

The January, 1968 issue of "Challenge" page one, columns two and three, carried an article captioned "Black Militants Plan Action, May 19, MALCOLM's Birthday".

This article read as follows:

"Militants active in the Black liberation struggle gathered in Harlem last month for a two-day conference and planning session to launch a National Day for Black Unity. May 18th and 19th of 1968 were chosen for action so that Black Unity Day would fall on the birthday (May 19) of Malcolm X, revolutionary nationalist leader.

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"Those at the conference represented student organizations, community organizations and workers from, generally, three main areas of the country—Midwest, the East coast and a delegate from the west coast. This was a working meeting with the general plans adopted unanimously.

"THE TONE OF THE CONFERENCE was set by the keynote speech made by Bill Epton, Progressive Labor Party vice-chairman, who said in part: "...the most obvious conflict and contradiction is that which lines up U.S. imperialism and its government against the Afro-American people. This contradiction is of such a magnitude and of such importance that its resolution lies in the destruction of U.S. imperialism as a system! Not only can it not be resolved gradually, without disturbing capitalism, but it is so intense and profound that, in the final analysis, our fight will play a major role—if not the major role—in the destruction of the entire system of exploitation of man by man.

"Given this world-wide system of U.S. imperialism and the fight back being waged on many fronts—the key front being Vietnam—we have to ask ourselves: how do we fit into the struggle and where can we best make our mark? How can we best line up with our Vietnamese brothers, defending and supporting their brave fight against our enemy? How can we best aid the African liberation movements that have taken up arms against their local tyrants who front for U.S. imperialism? And how can we best support and display our solidarity with our brothers and sisters south of the Rio Grande who are waging valiant wars for their national liberation?...

"The primary internal contradiction in the U.S. is between capitalism and the overwhelming majority of the American people. And the leading force within that contradiction today is the conflict between capitalism and the Afro-American people! We are centered in the heart of the industrial complex of this country, and if this complex is ever threatened with a halt, U.S. imperialism will be seriously weakened.

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"NOW, HOW DO WE, AS MILITANTS and revolutionaries, fit into this picture? First of all, we must agree that in order to bring this system down we must arouse and involve the MASSES of the people. We cannot make any serious assaults against this system and its institutions unless we have a mass movement among the Black people.

"A true revolution has never been and can never be an act by a small group of saviors. It must have the support of the vast majority of the people. That means we must go among the people and be a part of their everyday struggles and look for opportunities to raise their political consciousness while struggling. There must be no struggle too small or too large for us to undertake. We must not write off any segment of our people except out-and-out enemies and traitors because, I am convinced, with the proper leadership the overwhelming majority of the Black people can be won to a revolutionary position.

"THE BLACK PEOPLE ARE WORKERS, in spite of the high rate of unemployment among them. If we agree on this, then we have to work out tactics and strategy on how to work among our people, organize them and raise their political consciousness, and build our bases among them. Experience has shown that they will not be effectively organized in the community or from the outside. The work must be done from within! It must be done in the factories and shops and plants!"

"The two-day conference worked out general plans for a widespread work stoppage on Friday, May 18th, along with the closing of schools in the Black communities. In addition rallies and demonstrations will be held all over the country in the Black communities against the war in Vietnam and in support of Black liberation. Key in all organizing leading up to the National Day for Black Unity is the concentration of local issues for struggle after the 18th and 19th. This should not be a one-shot affair.

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"The conference set up a steering committee to write and issue the National Call."

Source advised that on September 10, 1967, several teachers from the United Federation of Teachers in New York City who are friendly to the PLP met to talk over the possibility of starting a PLP Freedom School.

The source also furnished a copy of a leaflet which had been distributed on the upper west side of New York City.

This leaflet read in part as follows:

"Join the Freedom Schools. Don't attend racist Board of Education schools. Stay out until community demands are met.

"Bring your children to Amsterdam Avenue and 100th Street this morning at 8:15 a.m. From there they will be conducted to classrooms donated to us. We will teach Afro-American history, Latin-American history and some classes may even be held in Spanish.

"Use the teachers strike to boycott for better schools, smaller classes and more teachers."

NY T-17

September 15, 1967

Source advised that an unknown Japanese girl had ordered 3,000 copies of a leaflet printed at the Sun Publishing Company, 59 East Broadway, New York City, which was charged to the PLP account.

This leaflet was captioned "Parents Bring Your Children To The First Community Freedom School" and set forth that it was issued by the West Side Teachers Committee.

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This leaflet which is printed in both English and Spanish set forth that "Children will be taught by licensed teachers, run by neighborhood people.

"We are union teachers who reject the racist policies of the Board of Education and who reject the union's position on the 'disruptive child'. These children belong in the classrooms not in the streets. Unite with interested teachers."

NY T-14

September 26, 1967

Source advised that VIRGINIA WEINBURG from the PLP had ordered 5,000 copies of a leaflet captioned "First Community Freedom School Bulletin" printed at the Sun Publishing Company, 50 East Broadway, New York City.

NY T-14

October 9, 1967

At a PLP District 65 Club meeting held on September 17, 1967, it was reported that the PLP had been able to carry out the forming, along with other black elements, what has been termed "Freedom Schools" of teachers and others to go into the neighborhood and teach pupils in the face of a strike.

NY T-18

October 4, 1967

2. WORKERS WORLD PARTY (WWP) AND YOUTH
AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM (YAWF)

The January 4, 1968 issue of "Workers World" contains an article entitled "War on Black America Escalated". The article states that "As it escalated the undeclared war in Vietnam, the United States ruling class was also escalating its undeclared war against the Black people of the U.S. Methods varied from city to city. In New Haven, Connecticut, it was arrests of Black militants and the charging of them with another police

JFO:jmm

13.

NY 100-153735

concocted 'bomb plot'. In Miami, Florida, it was a 'get tough' police policy with shotguns and police dogs directed against Black youth. In Chicago, it was a call for more cops to 'combat crime'. In Nashville, Tennessee, it was a grand jury advising 'citizens' (white) to form vigilante groups." The article concludes, "with clubs, shotguns, spray, police dogs and with 'bomb plots', the exclamation of the undeclared war against Black American was on its way".

The February 2, 1968 issue of "Workers World" contains an article entitled "New? - Same Old Racist Knife Cut Black Mans Heart Out". The article states that Doctor Philip Blaiberg of South Africa, a white man, got a heart from donor Clive Haupt, a colored man. The article says "This is nothing new, Black people have been getting their hearts cut out for centuries, and they have been giving their hearts to the white ruling class for nearly as long. They have died by the thousands and millions while doing so. For them, however, as for most of the worlds oppressed billions, the main problem is not to get some body else's heart, but to stop producing for somebody else's pocket-book".

The March 1, 1968 issue of "Workers World" contains an article entitled "Govt. Launches Massive Attack on Black Liberation Leaders". The article refers to the arrest of 16 members of the Black Panther Party in Berkely, California in February, 1968, and the arrest in New York City of Herman Ferguson, a Negro school teacher accused of taking part in a plot to murder moderate Negro leaders. The article states that these people are guilty only of fighting for Black freedom while the murderers of Black people go uncaught and unhung.

The March 15, 1968 issue of "Workers World" contains an article entitled "Picket Prison to Protest Ram Frame-ups". The article states that on March 6, 1968, members of YAWF held a picket demonstration outside Queens House of Detention, Queens, New York City, where Afro-Americans have been held on charges of a conspiracy to kill moderate Negro leaders. According to the article, signs were carried by the pickets calling for the release of those arrested.

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14.

NY 100-153735

The April 11, 1968 issue of "Workers World" contains an article entitled "Govt. Uses Mourn-In as Ploy to Divert Mass Rebellion". The article says that in order to avoid the explosive effects of the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, the U.S. Government embarked on a massive diversionary tactic of unprecedented proportions. "It can be said without exaggeration that the Administration mobilized virtually all its political, social and psychological resources to put across its maneuvers. On the surface, the ruling class strategy was calculated to convey a warm message of good will and deep sorrow at the murder of Reverend King, and a promise to do justice to the Black people, at long last. But through the message ran the all too familiar plea for 'peace, brotherly love, and nonviolence', code words that have invariably meant, in practice, abject submission to the will of the master class, especially during times of rebellion".

NY 100-153735

II. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND
INFLUENCE IN RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS

A. NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL (NALC)

1. Location

The National and New York NALC Headquarters are located at 217 West 125th Street, New York, New York.

NY T-19
February 20, 1968

2. Interest of the Communist Party
(CP) in the NALC

On November 18, 1967, there was held a meeting of the CP caucus of the New York chapter of NALC. In attendance was GIL GREEN, who advised that the caucus is the CP and the caucus must force the question of how to change the situation in the organization. He stated that he was concerned with the selection of Youngstown, Ohio, as a site for the National Convention. He stated that the New York chapter of the NALC must move forward in order to provide an example for other chapters throughout the country.

NY T-19
November 21, 1967

Negro American Labor Council
On November 25, 1967, GEORGE MEYERS, CP national leader, advised that he understood that CLEVELAND ROBINSON, head of the NALC, would be attending some Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (SANE) peace meetings. He further advised that AGNES WILLIS, a CP member, had told him that ROBINSON was dissatisfied with the lack of activity in the NALC group in Baltimore, Maryland. 101

NY T-3
January 11, 1968

NY 100-153735

On January 6, 1968, there was a meeting of the CP caucus of the New York chapter of NALC. A discussion was held concerning ways of raising money for AGNES WILLIS, a member of the National Executive Board of the NALC, in order to attend the National Convention of the NALC at Youngstown, Ohio, on May 25, and 26, 1968.

NY T-20
January 8, 1968

On January 28, 1968, at a meeting of the CP caucus of the New York chapter of the NALC, the caucus agreed that a CP caucus fund should be setup and all CP Clubs should contribute \$5.00 for the financial expenses of AGNES WILLIS.

NY T-21
January 30, 1968

NY T-19
January 29, 1968

At a meeting in January of 1968, of the CP Executive Committee in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, it was stated that members of the committee met with CP members of the NALC in New York, and explained the lack of NALC activity in Pittsburgh. It was suggested that a letter be written to CLEVELAND ROBINSON, President of the NALC, by members of the CP Executive Committee in Pittsburgh, urging ROBINSON to take steps to reactivate NALC activities in the Pittsburgh area.

NY T-22
February 1, 1968

There was held on February 10, 1968, in Cleveland, Ohio, a national NALC Executive Board meeting.

RICHARD PARRISH, National Treasurer of NALC, from New York, proposed that the NALC take a stand against the war in Vietnam. TROY BAILEY, of Baltimore, was against this

MJ

NY 100-153735

proposal as he favored fighting Communism; however, a vote on the proposal was taken and all except two persons present voted in favor of the proposal.

It was also reported that all chapters of the NALC were having trouble building membership due to the black nationalist element's influence on the Negro people and thus loss of confidence in the American labor movement dominated by GEORGE MEANY-LOVESTONE combined. A number of black organizations no longer have confidence in white liberals and are reluctant to join the NALC, NAACP and Urban Leagues.

NY T-23
February 23, 1968

On February 17, 1968, there was a meeting of the Negro Commission, CP of Illinois, at Chicago, Illinois.

It was stated that the CP should start a campaign to build up present organizations among the Negro people, with specific mention of the NALC.

HERB WRIGHT reported that the Chicago chapter of the NALC has agreed to begin a campaign to fight discrimination at the Federal building now under construction in Chicago.

NY T-24
February 27, 1968

At a meeting of the CP caucus of the New York chapter of the NALC on February 24, 1968, IRVING GOFF suggested that either MUHAMMID ALI or RAP BROWN be considered as speakers for the National Convention of the NALC. GOFF further spoke of the sanitation strike in Memphis, Tennessee, and asked if the caucus could get CLEVELAND ROBINSON to call the president of the New York Sanitation Workers Union and encourage support of the strikers in Memphis.

NY T-19
February 28, 1968

NY 100-153735

On February 27, 1968, it was ascertained that two members of the CP, Western Pennsylvania District, were trying to reinstitute meetings of NALC at Pittsburgh and had attempted to have CLEVELAND ROBINSON attend a meeting in order to foster interest in the NALC chapter at Pittsburgh.

NY T-22
February 27, 1968

On March 7, 1968, it was learned that GEORGE MYERS of the National CP Trade Union Commission was concerned as to whether the CP should put efforts in building the NALC. He sees great possibilities for the NALC and urged CP members in Chicago, Illinois, to stick with the organization.

NY T-23
March 13, 1968

On March 13, 1968, a discussion at the Illinois CP District Headquarters in Chicago, Illinois, revealed that the CP considers the NALC as a possible vehicle for developing recruits.

NY T-23
March 13, 1968

At a meeting on April 5, 1968, at Chicago, Illinois, which was listed as a CP Trade Union Conference, GEORGE MYERS discussed the labor situation and stated that the NALC may be the only organization that will save the Negro and white unity.

NY T-22
April 12, 1968

JFO:jmm

1.

NY 100-153735

B. STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

In a report to the National Conference, Communist Party, United States of America, October 14, 15, 1967, by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Secretary of the National Committee for Negro Affairs, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT made the following remarks which have pertinence to the current Communist Party analysis of the Negro Question, and the Communist Party's relation to organizations in the Negro protest movement, such as SNCC:

LIGHTFOOT claimed that Black America was increasingly becoming alienated from White America; that the labor unions were the main source of friction between black and white workers. "Black nationalism today arises in part from a feeling of being rejected by the white community. Historically, there have always existed two Americas, one black and one white. At the close of World War II the main thrust of the Negro movement in northern areas was to break out of the ghetto. The main trend in the Negro community was for full integration into every institution of American life."

Many Negroes concluded, according to LIGHTFOOT, that integration in the abstract will not automatically solve the problem of being black; that most Negroes believe the exercise of freedom requires dealing with the other side from a position of strength, rather than depending on "good will" or "moral persuasion". "These moods are also in the background of the slogan 'black power' and the emphasis of control over ghetto life."

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT noted in his report that "some of the younger radicals around the STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE, like STOKELY CARMICHAEL and RAP BROWN, appeal for guerrilla warfare within the ghettos and cities in the United States. These young people take notice of the growing conspiracy on the part of the government, as well as ultra-Right organizations, to carry out a program of mass annihilation of black people. In this regard, their call to arms is still of a defensive nature."

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NY 100-153735

"Can it be successfully argued that an armed struggle in present conditions in the United States would enjoy the active or passive support of anything like a majority of the American people? Clearly not. Under such circumstances, the resort to arms of an offensive nature could only lead to suicide."

LIGHTFOOT continued: "We see positive strength in both the moderates and the young black militants. Some among us downgrade the young militants and gravitate more toward the middle or moderate forces. There should be no such gravitational pulls. Each group has its role to play. Both of these currents, expressing themselves around the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE, and the Congress of Racial Equality, represent the hard core of the protest movement. Unity among these groups on most questions is possible and necessary."

LIGHTFOOT stated that the growth of anti-capitalist sentiment is laying the foundation for a radical shift to the Left by all these forces. "In such circumstances I foresee the possibility of building our Party once again as an influential force."

"Together, black and white Communists are going to make significant contributions toward radical changes in our society. Eventually we will build a country of freedom for all--a socialist America."

NY T-25
March 11, 1968

The Student Mobilization Committee conducted a National Student Conference on the campus of the University of Chicago on the weekend of January 27-28, 1968. Out of this conference was formed a new organization known as the National Black Anti-War, Anti-Draft Union (NBAWADU). This organization was formed out of the "Black Caucus" at the conference. It was estimated that about 100 youths representing the W. E. B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) attended the conference. About 75 Negroes were also in attendance.

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NY 100-153735

This source stated that the Communist Party did its main work at the conference, using the DCA as a public base. Included among the Communist Party youth at the conference was ~~KEN BAILEY~~. The founding of the NBAWADU was pushed by the Negro youth including KEN BAILEY, who was elected New York Chairman of the NBAWADU.

NOTE: KEN BAILEY WAS A CP MEMBER

NY T-10

February 1, 1968

The NBAWADU is a SNCC-directed project, and is operated out of the New York Office of SNCC, 100 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

NY T-26

May 28, 1968

C. CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

1. Locality in Which Active

The address telephone directory for the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, dated January 9, 1968, reflects that the National Office of CORE is located at 200 West 135th Street, New York, New York.

The "Amsterdam News", a New York weekly Negro newspaper, issue of November 4, 1967, page 3, in an article concerning CORE, reflects that CORE's membership today stands at 80,000; that the organization has about 20 staffers in the New York Office and about 50 offices across the country; and that CORE relies heavily on volunteer workers.

2. Interest of the Communist Party in CORE

On October 14 and 15, 1967, the Negro Commission of the Communist Party, United States of America sponsored "A conference on the New Stage in the Struggle for Negro Rights".

JFO:jmm

4.

NY 100-153735

This conference was held in the Imperial Room of the Victoria Abbey, 51st Street and Seventh Avenue, New York, New York. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT made the report for the National Board of the Communist Party, United States of America, and stated that Negro-white unity must go forward in a new mold. The Party must be an effective force as Communists and must take the initiative in developing class consciousness in the field of Civil Rights. By working with the black working class, unity between CORE, Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference must be achieved.

NY T-23

October 16, 1967

3. Rockland County, New York Chapter

On March 26, 1968, Investigator JOHN TENGSTROM, New York State Police, Hawthorne, New York, advised that WILLIAM SCOTT is still considered to be the Chairman of this Chapter.

4. Staten Island, New York Chapter

ERDINE ANTONSEN^{SA} is the Vice-Chairman of the Staten Island, New York, Chapter of CORE.

NY T-27

March 1, 1968

The Staten Island CORE Chapter has about six active members which include ERDINE ANTONSEN and Dr. ELAINE ALLEN OBRINSKY. There are no associate members at this time due to the almost complete inactivity of the chapter. NY

NY T-28

March 7, 1968

Comm. on Racial Equality

JFO:jram

5.

NY 100-153735

D. SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)

On various dates between February 24, 1968, and June 18, 1968, the source furnished information reflecting that STANLEY LEVISON acted as an advisor and close consultant to MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., President of the SCLC, on matters affecting the strategy and policy of the SCLC as well as KING personally until KING's death on April 4, 1968. From that time until the present, LEVISON has continued to advise the new leadership of the SCLC including CORETTA KING widow of MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr.

NY T-30

February 24, 1968 - June 18, 1968

in and out of the country July 1968
Advisor to Southern Christian Leadership Conference

III. APPENDIX

A. Glossary of Individuals

ERDINE ANTONSEN

ERDINE ANTONSEN is currently the Chairman and Treasurer of the CP Club of Staten Island.

NY T-27
March 12, 1968

CARL BLOICE

CARL BLOICE is a CP member assigned by the National Headquarters of the CP, USA as "The Worker" representative in Washington, D.C.

NY T-3
June 30, 1967

H. RAP BROWN

H. RAP BROWN is the former National Chairman of SNCC.

A characterization of SNCC is set forth in this appendix.

STOKELY CARMICHAEL

STOKELY CARMICHAEL is a Field Representative of SNCC in Washington, D.C.

MILDRED MC ADORY EDELMAN

MILDRED MC ADORY EDELMAN, as a representative from New York County, is a member of the New York District CP Committee.

NY T-31
June 27, 1967

NY 100-153735

IRVING GOFF

IRVING GOFF has been selected as the new Labor Secretary of the New York District CP.

NY T-31
October 24, 1967

GIL GREEN

GIL GREEN, Chairman of the New York District CP, is a member of the District Board and Committee.

NY T-31
June 27, 1967

STANLEY LEVISON

STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the CP, USA in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early, 1964 he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

NY T-32
April, 1964

MALCOLM X

A characterization of MALCOLM X is contained in the characterization of Muslim Mosque Incorporated which is set forth in this appendix.

GEORGE MEYERS

GEORGE MEYERS is the Trade Union Director of the CP, USA.

NY T-33
October 23, 1967

ELAINE OBRINSKY

ELAINE OBRINSKY was a member of the professional group of the CP, USA in New Orleans, Louisiana, as of October 30, 1953.

NY T-34
October 30, 1953

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, Honorary Chairman of the New York District CP, is a member of the District Board and Committee.

NY T-31
June 27, 1967

WILLIAM SCOTT

WILLIAM RUDOLPH SCOTT was one of the members present at a meeting of the Railroad Club, CP, held in New York City on January 11, 1962.

NY T-35
January 12, 1962

RASHEED STOREY

RASHEED STOREY is a member of the New York District CP Committee.

NY T-31
June 27, 1967

HERBERT WRIGHT

HERBERT WRIGHT is a member of the State Board of the Illinois CP.

NY T-2
April 10, 1968

NY 100-153735

B. Glossary of Organizations

"Challenge" is self-described as "The Revolutionary Newspaper" and a New York publication of the Progressive Labor Party.

"Political Affairs" is self-described as a theoretical organ of the CP, USA.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

APPENDIX

2.

MUSLIM MOSQUE, INCORPORATED (MMI)

This confidential source advised on May 17, 1965, that the headquarters of the MMI are located in Suite 128, Hotel Theresa, 2090 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York, where they were established on March 16, 1964. These headquarters are shared with the Organization of Afro-American Unity, Incorporated (OAAU) which was also headed by MALCOLM X.

MALCOLM X was assassinated on February 21, 1965, while addressing an OAAU rally at the Audubon Ballroom, Broadway and 166th Street, New York City.

This same confidential source advised on September 8, 1965, that the activities of the MMI following the death of MALCOLM X were limited to the teaching of classes in the Islamic religion and a class in judo for self-protection. These classes were held regularly until the latter part of July, 1965, when they were discontinued. Since then, the MMI has held no meetings and there has been absolutely no activity by the MMI which appears to be completely "dead".

APPENDIX

1.

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), held its first national convention April 15, - 18, 1965, at New York, New York, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

The "New York Times" City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as MILTON ROSEN, New York, President, and WILLIAM EPTON of New York, and MORT SCHEER of San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. ROSEN and Mr. SCHEER after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line".

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bi-monthly magazine, "Challenge", a monthly New York City newspaper, and "Spark", a West Coast newspaper.

The April, 1967, issue of "Challenge", page 14, states that, "This paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life-where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level".

A second source advised on September 26, 1966, that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn 1, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square, West, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

APPENDIX

1.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT

On November 3, 1964, a source made available a document entitled, "The Revolutionary Action Movement Manifesto", the document having been obtained by the source from an individual known to be a member of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM).

This document stated, in part, that RAM was officially organized in the Winter of 1963 by Afro-Americans who support the revolutionary objectives of ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, then residing in Cuba, and his concept of organized violence to achieve the liberation of the Afro-American people in the United States. This Manifesto disclosed that RAM had oriented its program to one of education and political revolution and the organization of a "black" political party with revolutionary objectives, having recognized the need for a "black revolution" that could and would seize power. RAM philosophy is described in this document as one of revolutionary nationalism, that is, one involving the struggles of the non-white races of the world against exploitation and enslavement by the white capitalist and imperialist nations.

Regarding WILLIAMS, it should be noted that on August 28, 1961, a Federal warrant was issued at Charlotte, North Carolina, charging him with Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution for the crime of kidnaping. Subsequent to the issuance of this warrant, WILLIAMS fled the United States to Cuba, where he published a monthly newsletter entitled, "The Crusader" from Havana. As of December, 1966, WILLIAMS was residing in Peking, China.

This source, in September, 1964, advised RAM is dedicated to the overthrow of the capitalist system in the United States, by violence, if necessary, and to its replacement by a socialistic system oriented toward the Chinese Communist interpretation of Marxism-Leninism. RAM is entirely non-white in membership, clandestine in nature, and owes its primary allegiance to the "Bandung World", that is, the non-white races of the world rather than to any national entity, as such.

APPENDIX

2.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION MOVEMENT (CONTINUED)

On November 16, 1964, a second source advised he learned recently from a RAM member that the organization began in Detroit, Michigan, largely under the impetus of DON FREEMAN, described as the "Father" of RAM and referred to as RAM's "Black Stalin". FREEMAN served as RAM Chairman, with MAXWELL STANFORD (now of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) serving as RAM Field Chairman.

On May 12, 1967, a third source advised that the RAM still remains active; however, there is no formal headquarters, as such, for the RAM. The source advised that MAXWELL STANFORD of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is considered the leader of RAM and if a RAM headquarters ever existed, it will most likely be where STANFORD resides.

APPENDIX

1.

"WORKERS WORLD"

On May 1, 1967, a confidential source advised that the "Workers World" is the official newspaper of the Workers World Party, published twice monthly, with editorial offices located at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York.

A characterization of the Workers World Party is set out separately.

APPENDIX

1.

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a confidential source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group under the leadership of National Committee member SAM BALLAN, split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of LEON TROTSKY and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery-individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to the source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 1, 1967, a second confidential source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York, New York, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP and CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

APPENDIX

1.

YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

A confidential source advised on March 29, 1965, that the Youth Against War and Fascism (YAWF), formerly known as the Anti-Fascist Youth Committee, was established by the Workers World Party (WWP) in the Summer of 1962, to bring college and high school youth into the periphery of WWP activities and thereby gain recruits for the organization.

A second confidential source advised on October 23, 1964, that a flyer distributed by the YAWF describes that organization as a militant organization of young workers and worker-students for combating war and fascism.

The first source advised on May 1, 1967, that the YAWF maintains its headquarters at 58 West 25th Street, New York City, and publishes a magazine called "The Partisan".

A characterization of the WWP is set out separately.

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

July 8, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. Bufile 100-442529
NYfile 100-153735

Title Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Character Internal Security - C

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent James F. O'Connell dated and captioned as above at New York

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

F B I

Date: July 6, 1968

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (100-3578) (P)

SUBJECT: SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
(SSOC)
IS - SSOC
OO: ME
Bufile 100-442367

CIRM

OO: NY
Bufile 100-442

Re Little Rock airtel to Bureau, 6/18/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and nine copies of a LHM captioned "SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC), INTERNAL SECURITY - SSOC," setting out the fact that the planned testing of Spring Lake swimming pool by the Little Rock Chapter of the SSOC on 7/4/68 did not materialize and only three members of the Little Rock Chapter of the SSOC attended the planned gathering.

Two copies of this LHM are being furnished to Memphis as office of origin in the SSOC case and two copies are being furnished to New York as office of origin in the CIRM case.

5 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)	b3
(3 - 100-442367) (SSOC)	b6
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)	b7C
(1 - 157-4312)	b7D
2 - Memphis (100-4046) (SSOC) (ENC. 2) (RM)	b7E
2 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (ENC. 2) (RM)	
8 - Little Rock	
(2 - 100-3578) (SSOC)	(1 - Little Rock Folder)
[redacted]	(1 - 100-3564) (CIRM)
(1 - 62-1537)	(1 - 157-1240) (BUY)

JDC/jewh
(17)

NOT RECORDED

178 JUL 15 1968

CARBON COPY - ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-111111-257

Approved: [Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

LR 100-3578

Copies of this LHM have been disseminated locally to the USA, MIG, Secret Service, and USA, Little Rock, Ark.; OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base, La.; and NISO, New Orleans, La.

The confidential source mentioned in enclosed LHM is b7D

[REDACTED]

The Little Rock Office will continue to follow this matter with informants and sources, and the Bureau will be advised of any new or pertinent developments.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
July 6, 1968

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING
COMMITTEE (SSOC)
INTERNAL SECURITY - SSOC

Reference is made to memorandum dated June 18, 1968, at Little Rock, Arkansas, captioned as above.

A confidential source furnished the following information on June 28, 1968:

The members of the Little Rock Chapter of the Southern Student Organizing Committee (LR SSOC) had notified the management of Spring Lake that they would like to integrate the Spring Lake pool on July 4, 1968. The members of SSOC planned a gathering on July 4, 1968, at 9:00 A. M. to test the management to determine if their real desires were to open the pool to Negroes.

A confidential source furnished the following information on July 5, 1968:

On the morning of July 4, 1968, BRUCE DAVIS, LARRY and JILL BUSTER, members of the LR SSOC, went to the Spring Lake facility at 9:00 A. M. to participate in the gathering that was to be held to test the facility. No other members of the LR SSOC and no Negroes attended the gathering. All three participants left after about an hour.

A characterization of the SSOC in Arkansas and a characterization of the SSOC are contained in the appendix hereto.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-442529-
ENCLOSURE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Little Rock, Arkansas 72203

July 6, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title: SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING
COMMITTEE (SSOC)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - SSOC

Reference: Letterhead memorandum dated
July 6, 1968, at Little Rock,
Arkansas

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 7/11/68

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE (100-3520) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: New York)

Re Knoxville letter to Bureau, 4/24/68.

mb No information has been received by the Knoxville Office from any sources indicating that there is any Communist influence being exerted in racial matters in this division.

Any information of a pertinent nature concerning this subject received in the future will be reported.

This letter is being submitted in lieu of a quarterly report.

P

REC- 56

100-442529-2573

EX 106

22 JUL 15 1968

100-3520-1
2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Knoxville

HAM/mtb
(3)

68/55
RACIAL INT. SECT.



JUL 26 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 7/17/68

FROM : SAC, LOUISVILLE (100-4722) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS=C
OO: NEW YORK

Re Louisville letter dated 4/30/68.

No data pertaining to this matter developed since submission of referenced letter.

- 100-442529-100
- ② - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
 - 1 - Louisville
- GWH/mm
(4)

EX 106

REC-75

JUL 19 1968

RECEIVED INT. SECT.

2574



6 JUL 30 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 7/18/68

FROM : SAC, JACKSONVILLE (100-670) (P*)

SUBJECT:

CIRM

IS - C

(OO: NY)

Re JK letter to Bureau, 4/24/68.

The Jacksonville Office has no information to report in captioned matter.

100-442529-2575
2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Jacksonville
HDS:pas
(4)

REC-7A

EX-105

15 JUL 22 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/19/68

FROM : *W/MS* SAC, NORFOLK (100-5921)(P*)

SUBJECT: *(CIRM)*
IS - C
OO: NEW YORK

Re Norfolk letter to Bureau, 4/30/68.

There has been no information developed in any of the categories I through IV for the period from 4/1/68 to 7/1/68.

Norfolk will remain alert for any information bearing on this matter.

W

100-442529-2576

REC-35

15 JUL 22 1968

EX-103

g/MS
RACIAL INT. SECT.

11806970

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735)(RM)
1 - Norfolk
LWK:edg
(5) *140*

61 JUL 30 1968

FBI

Date: 7/11/68

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

Via _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)
FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-12464)
SUBJECT: CP, USA ORGANIZATION
SPECIAL CONVENTION
7/4-7/68
IS - C

CARBON COPY

Re Bureau letter to Albany dated 4/5/68 captioned
"COMMUNIST PARTY, USA ORGANIZATION, IS - C;" New York letter
to Bureau dated 6/10/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau with this airtel are 15
copies of an LHM captioned "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, SPECIAL
CONVENTION, HOTEL DIPLOMAT, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, JULY 4-7, 1968."
Six copies of LHM are being forwarded with this airtel to
New York.

The source used in LHM is [REDACTED]. [REDACTED]
attended a portion of the meetings. His account corresponds
with that of [REDACTED]. For the sake of simplicity and in
order to help protect the security of [REDACTED], the only
source used in the LHM is [REDACTED].

The LHM is being classified "~~Confidential~~" since
disclosure of information contained therein could reasonably
result in the identification of a confidential source of great

- (7) - Bureau (Enc. 15) (REGISTERED MAIL)
(3 - 100-3-69, CP, USA ORG.)
(1 - 100-3- [REDACTED], Strategy in Industry)
(1 - 100- [REDACTED], CIRM)
(1 - 100- [REDACTED], Political Activities) (1 - 100- [REDACTED])
6 - New York (Enc. 6) (REGISTERED MAIL) 100 JUL 19 1968
(2 - 100-80541 SUB D, ORGANIZATION)
(1 - 100- [REDACTED], CIRM) (1 - 100-YOUTH)
(1 - 100- [REDACTED], Strategy in Industry) (1 - 100-Political Activities)

Baltimore [REDACTED]
RCN:jtk

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

BA 100-12464

value and compromise his future effectiveness. The LHM is being shown as having emanated from WDC in order to further protect the informant.

Detailed informant reports will be disseminated to all interested offices.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7c



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

July 10, 1968

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, SPECIAL
CONVENTION, HOTEL DIPLOMAT,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
JULY 4 - 7, 1968

A confidential source advised in part on July 8, 9 and 10, 1968, that the Communist Party (CP), USA held a Special Convention at the Hotel Diplomat, 43rd Street between 6th and 7th Avenues, New York, New York, July 4 - 7, 1968.

Registration for those in attendance began on July 4, 1968 at around 9 A.M. The Convention itself was held on the second floor of the hotel.

The Convention was called to order at about 10:20 A.M. by HENRY WINSTON, CP, USA National Chairman. Those present were arranged by CP Districts from various sections of the United States. There were about 300 to 325 persons present during the various sessions. On one occasion, the Credentials Committee of the Convention advised that there were 138 delegates and 26 alternate delegates present. On another occasion, the Credentials Committee stated that 151 delegates and 28 alternate delegates were present with the remainder being observers.

Some 30 to 40 persons representing the California Districts were seated in the middle of the group.

The following CP members were observed to be in attendance:

~~GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

100-442529

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, SPECIAL
CONVENTION, HOTEL DIPLOMAT,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
JULY 4 - 7, 1968

HENRY WINSTON
FERN WINSTON
GUS HALL
ELIZABETH HALL
JAMES JACKSON
WILLIAM PATTERSON
GEORGE MEYERS
SI GERSON
DOROTHY HEALEY
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
PHIL BART
HERBERT APTHEKER
HYMAN LUMER
JOE NORTH
CARL WINTER
HELEN WINTER
AL RICHMOND
JACOB GREEN
BEN DOBBS
IRVING POTASH
SAM KUSHNER
MICKEY LIMA
JESSE COLON
BETTY GANNETT
JAMES ALLEN
A. KRCHMAREK
ERIK BERT
DANNY RUBIN
MILDRED MC ADOREY
MIKE CRENOWICH
ARNOLD JOHNSON
JIM TORMEY
PAT TOOHEY
TOM DENNIS
JOSEPH BRANDT
MIKE DAVIDOW
CHARLENE MITCHELL
ROSCOE PROCTOR
JAMES LUSTIG
WILLIAM JOHNSON
CLARENCE JAMES

CLARA COLON
BILL TAYLOR
GEORGE MORRIS
MIKE STEIN
JARVIS TYNER
ALVA BUXENBAUM
RASHEED STOREY
ARCHIE BROWN
JOSE RISTORUCCI
DON HAMERQUIST
PAUL NOVICK
JACK KLING
BETH LEIB
MIKE ZAGARELL
MARY KALB
PHYLLIS KALB
GIL GREEN
ED TEIXIERA
BETTY SMITH
DEBBIE BELL
HERSCHEL WALKER
ART SHIELDS
JOHN STANFORD
TIM WHEELER
CARL BLOICE
JOHN ABT
HOWARD SILVERBERG
JEAN SILVERBERG
JIM WEST
HOSEA HUDSON
ISHMAEL FLORY
CAROLYN BLACK
RALPH NELSON
PEGGY GOLDMAN
SCARLETT PATRICK
IRVING GOFF
JANE HODES
KONRAD KOMORAJSKI
BOB PHILLIPOFF
SIMON BOORDA
Mrs. SIMON BOORDA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, SPECIAL
CONVENTION, HOTEL DIPLOMAT,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
JULY 4 - 7, 1968

LEE LEWIS
ELSIE DICKERSON
SANDY PATRINOS
TED BASSETT
SIDNEY TAYLOR
PAT BLUM
WILLIAM WEINSTONE
Mrs. OAKLEY JOHNSON

MARJORIE WYNN
JESSE REESE
ADMIRAL DAWSON
WILL PARRY
CARL WOOD
ANGIE WILLIS
AL SILVERSTONE
Mrs. BOB THOMPSON.

HENRY WINSTON made his opening remarks concerning the rules of order and limitations on debate. He pointed out that only delegates with blue cards would have the right to vote and that only regular and alternate delegates and National Committee members could speak in the general sessions:

CHARLENE MITCHELL was then chosen as Chairman for the morning session.

DANNY RUBIN, the CP, USA National Organization Chairman, then named 38 persons who he said would control the course of the Convention. The following names were mentioned:

HENRY WINSTON
GUS HALL (Chairman)
JAMES JACKSON
WILLIAM PATTERSON
GEORGE MEYERS
SI GERSON
DOROTHY HEALEY
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
CARL WINTER
HELEN WINTER
BEN DOBBS
IRVING POTASH
MICKEY LIMA
BETTY GANNETT
DANNY RUBIN

ARNOLD JOHNSON
TOM DENNIS
CHARLENE MITCHELL
ROSCOE PROCTOR
ELSIE DICKERSON
WILLIAM TAYLOR
MIKE STEIN
DON HAMERQUIST
JACK KLING
MIKE ZAGARELL
ED TEIXIERA
CARL BLOICE
AL RICHMOND
JIM WEST.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, SPECIAL
CONVENTION, HOTEL DIPLOMAT,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
JULY 4 - 7, 1968

The persons named above and others mentioned by RUBIN were accepted by the Convention.

RUBIN then proposed some 24 to 27 individuals to represent the CP, USA Political Action Committee at the Convention to decide on the Party platform. The following persons were named by RUBIN:

ARNOLD JOHNSON (Chairman)	PAT TOOHEY
WILLIAM PATTERSON	CHARLENE MITCHELL
WILLIAM TAYLOR	ROSCOE PROCTOR
SI GERSON	SANDY PATRINOS
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT	JACK KLING
HYMAN LUMER	DON HAMERQUIST
CARL BLOICE	MARJORIE WYNN
JACOB GREEN	GIL GREEN
IRVING POTASH	DEBBIE BELL
MILDRED MC ADOREY	HERSCHEL WALKER
MIKE CRENOWICH	JIM WEST
JAMES JACKSON	ISHMAEL FLORY.

The above named persons and others mentioned by RUBIN were accepted by the Convention.

GUS HALL, CP, USA General Secretary, then addressed the Convention. He indicated that at the present time there was a revolutionary turn of events which concerned the entire world. This, he indicated, was the result of pressure from persons who desired a share of the world's goods. He indicated that there was a reaction to automation which was not being used for the benefit of the poor people.

HALL said that during the 13th Convention of the CP, USA, some five years earlier, a first draft of the CP, USA program had been prepared by the Party and sold to the public. He indicated that recently a second draft, which was entitled The New Program of the CP, USA, had been prepared and would be reviewed by those at the present Convention.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, SPECIAL
CONVENTION, HOTEL DIPLOMAT,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
JULY 4 - 7, 1968

HALL said that some members of the progressive forces felt that the "class struggle" had been replaced by a "social struggle." HALL said that some of the progressive forces would like to forget that there is a working class. HALL said that the Party program rested on the fact of a class struggle. The CP, USA, according to HALL, was still a working-class Party and its program was a working class program.

HALL then turned his attention to recent events in the United States which concerned Negro Americans. He said that the Black Liberation Movement was a reaction to a system of oppression within the United States. He said that the oppression was racial and was against a national group. He characterized Negro Americans as being for the most part, a working class group which was being exploited by American capitalism. HALL said that the CP, USA program had to incorporate within itself the need to fight for black liberation.

HALL then indicated that other minority groups within the United States, such as the Mexican Americans and the American Indians were being similarly exploited and the CP, USA had to help them in their struggle.

HALL then touched upon the need of the CP, USA to guide the United States in its fight against the "military-industrial complex" which was leading the United States into colonial adventures. HALL told the Convention that the CP, USA had to have a broad strategy but in the day-to-day struggle had to use commonsense in order to achieve immediate goals. He said that there was no revolution on record which had not sought the immediate goals before realizing success through the realization of its broad strategy.

HALL, in closing, said that he thought the second draft program, while not perfect, set forth the aims and

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RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, SPECIAL
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aspirations of the CP, USA and also set forth workable goals. He indicated that the Convention should review it and make suggestions which would improve it. He hoped that there would be no attempt to change it in any major way.

HALL also mentioned that the CP, USA and other progressives had worked together to produce a new Marxist publication called The Daily World which had just issued its first printing. He felt that this publication would assist the CP, USA in achieving its goals.

DANNY RUBIN named six panel groups which he said would meet separately that evening to talk about various sections of the draft program of the CP, USA. The panel groups were to discuss matters dealing with certain sections of the draft program and submit suggestions which would improve the draft program. These six panels were called:

1. Draft Program
2. Labor and Working Class
3. Black Liberation
4. Mexican Americans
5. Party
6. Press.

After lunch the first day's session was resumed at about 2 P.M. with WILLIAM PATTERSON acting as Chairman for the afternoon session.

During the afternoon there was considerable discussion on the report of GUS HALL made during the morning. There was considerable opposition to the program, most of it emanating from the California districts, although isolated complaints were heard from members of other districts.

Some of the complaints from the California districts concerned the fact that the young people did not consider CP, USA as a revolutionary organization. Another

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RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, SPECIAL
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JULY 4 - 7, 1968

complaint was that there was intolerance to new ideas and a lack of free discussion in schools run by the CP, USA. - There was complaint that the CP, USA apparently did not recognize the fact that the bourgeoisie dominated the electoral processes. There was also complaint that the communist movement no longer needed an ideological center for its guidance. It was said that the CP, wherever located, should apply Marxism to the immediate needs of the country in which it was located. There was complaint that the New Left had been treated with suspicion and no real efforts were made to work with progressives in that movement. Some individuals said that the CP, USA did not deal strongly enough with monopoly capitalism and was not active enough in the civil rights movement.

GIL GREEN, during this discussion, called on the CP, USA to completely rewrite the draft program. He indicated that it was not strong enough in any of its goals.

The first session closed at about 5:30 P.M.

The Labor and Working Class Panel met about 7:30 P.M. at the Hotel Diplomat on July 4, 1968. There were about 45 persons present of whom the following were identified:

GEORGE MEYERS (Chairman)	HERSCHEL WALKER
ELSIE DICKERSON (Secretary)	ART SHIELDS
ARCHIE BROWN	JOHN STANFORD
JAMES TORMEY	ISHMAEL FLORY
WILL PARRY	DON HAMERQUIST
CARL BLOICE	JOSE RISTORUCCI
ANGIE WILLIS	MIKEY LIMA.
ADMIRAL DAWSON	

GEORGE MEYERS, who is the CP, USA Labor Secretary, stated that it was the responsibility of the CP, USA, which is a working class Party, to permeate all sections of the country and to have ties not only with persons in trade unions but also people who are not organized. He said that

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RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, SPECIAL
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organized strength was the major protection that workers had against the capitalist system. He said that the working class was the group through which the CP, USA would work in order to bring about a socialist America. He indicated that the southern United States, which was largely unorganized, should be the main target for the CP, USA organizational work. He pointed out that it was no accident that the southern United States was the most racist section of the country and the most anti-union.

There were some 10 to 15 persons in the group from the California districts who opposed MEYERS' views. They declared that the draft program of the CP, USA was not militant enough to bring about a revolutionary organizational set up in labor.

Discussion continued until recess at about 11 P.M.

The July 5, 1968 session of the Special Convention began about 9 A.M. with PAT TOOHEY as the Chairman of the morning session.

The morning session consisted of discussion on GUS HALL's report of the previous day and discussion on the draft program.

The Chairmen of the various panels made reports to the Convention and suggested amendments to the draft program which were minor in nature. All of the various panel reports were eventually accepted by the Convention.

The Chairman of the afternoon session was HELEN WINTER. The July 5, 1968 session was closed at about 10:30 P.M.

The July 6, 1968 meeting of the Special Convention began at about 9:15 A.M. The Chairman was a white male from Washington State.

CHARLENE MITCHELL made a report to the Convention

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, SPECIAL
CONVENTION, HOTEL DIPLOMAT,
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JULY 4 - 7, 1968

on the struggle of the Negro people. She said that the Afro-Americans were oppressed in every field. She pointed out that the economic, political, social, and cultural life of the Negroes had never reached full potential. She called for the Negro Americans to attain self-identity.

CHARLENE said that since most of the Negro Americans were members of the working class they were exploited not only because of their race but as workers. She said the only salvation was through the CP, USA.

She called for the control of schools in black communities and said that the black community should control the police in their areas.

After discussion on this report, there was lunch between 12:30 P.M. and 1:30 P.M.

The Chairman for the afternoon session of July 6, 1968 was BEN DOBBS.

DANNY RUBIN made a report to the Convention on Party building. He called on the CP, USA to take advantage of the movement which was trying to save the United States from colonialism and nuclear war. He said that Marxist-Leninist science offered the solution for the United States.

RUBIN said that the new Marxist publication, The Daily World was assisting the CP, USA in making it clear to all Americans that socialism was the only solution to world peace. He said that the CP, USA had to organize this drive towards a socialist America and called for 2,000 new members to be recruited into the CP, USA by April of 1969. He called on emphasis in recruiting among the Negro people and other minority groups.

Discussion continued on RUBIN's report until about 6:30 P.M. at which time there was a recess.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, SPECIAL
CONVENTION, HOTEL DIPLOMAT,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
JULY 4 - 7, 1968

Between 6:30 P.M. and 8:45 P.M. the Convention met in a social gathering.

The July 6, 1968 session was resumed at 8:45 P.M. with GEORGE MEYERS acting as Chairman.

HENRY WINSTON talked about the coming national elections. According to him, the central issue was the ending of the war in Vietnam. He called for the exposure of the military-industrial complex.

WINSTON stated that members of the CP, USA should actively work in both the Republican and Democratic parties, in independent political movements and vote for communist candidates wherever possible. WINSTON indicated that their main objective was to move the United States in the direction of peace and the liberation of oppressed minorities.

WINSTON said that he was hopeful that eventually a third party would appear in the United States but saw no signs of it in the immediate future.

The July 6, 1968 session closed at about 10:05 P.M.

The July 7, 1968 session of the Special Convention began at about 8:30 A.M. with TOM DENNIS acting as Chairman.

There was a review of electoral policy as set forth by HENRY WINSTON on the previous day and the submission of proposed changes in the draft program of the CP, USA.

After discussion, the various reports made during the Convention were accepted by the delegates.

It was then announced that the session would be adjourned for lunch from two to three P.M. and at 3 P.M. the Convention would be opened to the press and that there would television cameras placed in the rear of the room.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, SPECIAL
CONVENTION, HOTEL DIPLOMAT,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
JULY 4 - 7, 1968

It was further announced that those who did not desire to appear at 3 P.M. because of the cameras need not return.

GUS HALL then announced that the Policy Committee had met the previous evening and had decided to run candidates for national office. HALL said that although he was nominated for President, he declined because he thought it would better to have younger people represent the CP, USA. HALL then stated that CHARLENE MITCHELL would be the candidate for President and MIKE ZAGARELL, the candidate for Vice President.

After lunch the afternoon session opened with TOM DENNIS acting as Chairman.

At the outset, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT talked about The Daily World, the new Marxist publication.

LIGHTFOOT then called on JOHN PITTMAN, an Editor of The Daily World, who talked about his past as a reporter for The Worker and as a communist who had spent a great deal of his time in the USSR.

The Worker is an East Coast communist newspaper.

GUS HALL then announced that CHARLENE MITCHELL and MIKE ZAGARELL would be the CP, USA candidates for the President and Vice President of the United States.

Both CHARLENE MITCHELL and MIKE ZAGARELL then made public announcements accepting the candidacies.

HENRY WINSTON made the final address to the Convention which was finally recessed at about 3:50 P.M.

11*

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Washington, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

July 10, 1968

Title COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, SPECIAL
 CONVENTION, HOTEL DIPLOMAT,
 NEW YORK, NEW YORK
 JULY 4 - 7, 1968

Character

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned
 as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECEIVED: 11/11/1964

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The confidential source referred to in the LHM is [redacted] and the information furnished by this informant can be found in [redacted].

This LHM is classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~, GROUP 1," since it contains information from an informant, the unauthorized disclosure of which would tend to compromise the informant and hamper future security investigations and, thus, be detrimental to the national interest.

The following individuals were notified on the dates indicated of the receipt of information regarding the planned demonstration described in this LHM:

HAROLD DUKE, Agent in Charge, U. S. Secret Service, Little Rock, 7/1/68;

Major DON EDISON, Military Intelligence Group, Little Rock, 7/1/68;

Lt. R. D. BENTLEY (NA), Little Rock PD, 7/1/68.

Copies of this airtel are being furnished to the Memphis Division since they are office of origin in the SSOC case and reference is made to SSOC in the enclosed LHM.

Copies of this airtel are being furnished to the New York Division since they are office of origin in the CIRM case and the enclosed LHM reflects racial motives behind the demonstration.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
July 8, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED
STATES INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM
INFORMATION CONCERNING

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on July 1, 1968, that JOE NEAL, Southern Student Organizing Committee Traveler for Arkansas, is currently in Little Rock, Arkansas, and is making arrangements for a silent peace vigil to be held in Little Rock on Friday, July 5, 1968. The vigil will be held at the corner of Fifth and Main Streets in downtown Little Rock between 12 noon and 1 P. M. The demonstrators will pass out anti-Vietnam type literature. NEAL is sending letters to eighty persons in the Little Rock area request they join in the demonstration and a minimum of ten persons are expected to join in the demonstration. NEAL has stated he has selected July 5, 1968, as the date for the demonstration since Governor WINTHROP ROCKEFELLER of Arkansas has set aside July 5, 1968, as a day of honor for the war dead.

Characterizations of the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) in Arkansas and the SSOC are contained in the appendix hereto.

On July 5, 1968, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed a peaceful demonstration between 12 noon and 1 P. M. at the corner of Fifth and Main Streets in downtown Little Rock. Participants in this demonstration consisted of two

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GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-442529-
ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

RE: DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED
STATES INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

men, three women, and a small boy. Four participants carried signs reading "Support Our Boys in Vietnam, Bring Them Home;" "Peace is a Way of Life;" "Vigil for Peace in Vietnam;" and "Wars Will Cease When Men Refuse to Fight."

Mimeographed leaflets captioned "Why Are We Here" were passed out to the general public. A copy of this leaflet is set forth hereafter.

The demonstrators were joined after about 45 minutes by three additional young men who passed out leaflets. The demonstration disbanded at 1 P. M.

b6
b7c

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised on July 5, 1968, that the participants in the demonstration were BARBARA WINK, LARRY BUSTER, JOE NEAL, BARBARA MOORE, JUDY JOHNSON and [REDACTED]. The vigil was later joined by BILL VOGLER and two men who allegedly were in the U. S. Navy and stationed at Memphis, Tennessee. They sympathized with the vigil.

The following is a copy of the mimeographed leaflet passed out during the above demonstration.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WHY ARE WE HERE

-We demonstrate our sorrow over the censeless deaths of 25,000 American boys in an immoral war.

-We demonstrate our sorrow over the criminal deaths of hundreds and thousands of Vietnamese at the hands of American military forces.

-We are appalled at an American involvement which is condemned by the United Nations and all major nations of the world.

-We are appalled that our government drafts a disproportionate number of black people to fight its war while it overlooks their retched condition in this country. Why should black people be drafted for freedom 10,000 miles away when they don't have it here?

*WE WILL NOT STAND BY IN SILENT COMPLICITY--*WE DEMAND AN IMMEDIATE END TO AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT AND A VIETNAM FOR VIETNAMESE

WE DEMAND AN AGRESSIVE GOVERNMENT POLICY TO END PCVERTY AND RACISM IN AMERICA



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
July 8, 1968

Title: DEMONSTRATION PROTESTING UNITED
STATES INTERVENTION IN VIETNAM

Character:

Reference: Letterhead memorandum dated July 8,
1968, at Little Rock

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your
agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside
your agency.

FBI

Date: 7/5/68

~~SECRET~~

b6
b7C
b7D

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, ATLANTA
SUBJECT: COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
Bufile 100-438794
Atlanta file 100-5718
CIRM
Bufile 100-442529
Atlanta file 100-6670

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE JAN 8 1986 1678 RFPK~~

~~9-6-84
Classified by 87751064
Declassify on: OADR
Garrow/SCLC~~

Enclosed for the Bureau is original and
seven copies of LHM and for New York three copies
of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is

Source advised [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Source used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON
is [NY-694-S*] (S) (U)

LHM is classified ~~Secret~~ because it utilizes
information from [NY-694-S*] (S) (U)

Information from [REDACTED] must be classified
~~Confidential~~

2-Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)
3-New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
2-Atlanta (1-100-5718)
(1-100-6670)

AGS:sja
(9)

54 JUL 24 1968

CARBON COPY

NOT RECORDED
165 JUL 16 1968

Approved: [REDACTED]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

~~SECRET~~

M

Per

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-435711-2220



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
July 5, 1968

b6
b7C
b7D

~~SECRET~~

~~9-6-84
Classified by 8972TD/KKJ
Declassify on: OADR
Carrow/Sclo~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

Communist Infiltration of
Southern Christian Leadership
Conference
Internal Security - C

Communist Influence in Racial
Matters
Internatl Security - C

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE
DATE JAN 8 1986 1678 RFAC/JRC~~

On July 3, 1968, a confidential source
advised [REDACTED]

Source was unable to furnish any further
details regarding this matter at the present time.

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the
FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents
are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

~~GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

ENCLOSURE ENCLOSURE

100-442529 -



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Atlanta, Georgia

~~July 5, 1968~~
~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Title	Communist Infiltration of Southern Christian Leadership Conference
	Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Character	Internal Security - C
Reference	Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442367) DATE: 6/6/68

FROM : SAC, Little Rock (100-3578) (P)

SUBJECT: SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
(SSOC)
IS - SSOC
(OO: ME)
Bufile 100-442367

Joe
CIRM

(OO: NY)
Bufile 100-442529

Enclosed to the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum under first captioned above setting forth information concerning the Arkansas SSOC Summer Project. Two copies of this letterhead memorandum are being furnished to Memphis as office of origin in SSOC case, and two copies to New York as office of origin in CIRM case.

Copies of this letterhead memorandum have been disseminated locally to MIG; U. S. Secret Service, Little Rock; U. S. Attorney, Fort Smith, Arkansas; OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana; and, NISO, New Orleans, Louisiana.

- 3 - Bureau (2 - 100-442367 - SSOC) (1 - 100-442529 - CIRM)
(Enc. 10) (RM)
2 - Memphis (100-4046) (Enc. 2) (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (Enc. 2) (RM)
12 - Little Rock (2 - 100-3578) [redacted]
(1 - Little Rock Folder) (1 - Fayetteville Folder)
[redacted]
[redacted] (1 - 100-3564 - CIRM)
(1 - 100-3689) [redacted]

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

EF
EFMcF/ds
(19)

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
201 JUN 11 1968

ENCLOSURE

F128
80 JUN 26 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442529-248

LR 100-3578

The first confidential source mentioned in enclosed letterhead memorandum is [redacted] and the second confidential source mentioned in the letterhead memorandum is [redacted]. The original information furnished by these informants is located in enclosed letterhead memorandum.

b6
b7C
b7D

The Bureau will be advised of any pertinent developments in connection with this matter.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
June 6, 1968

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING
COMMITTEE (SSOC)
INTERNAL SECURITY - SSOC

A first confidential source advised on June 3, 1968, that the University of Arkansas Chapter of the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC), Fayetteville, Arkansas, has issued a news letter captioned "ARKANSAS SSOC SUMMER PROJECT." This news letter is self-explanatory and set forth hereinafter is a Xerox copy of the news letter.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

ARKANSAS SSOC SUMMER PROJECT

The struggle for peace and human rights has made outstanding progress this year at the University of Arkansas. The formation of SSOC, BAD, and the ad hoc committee on civil rights have all been steps in the right direction. But the beginning of a transformation on this campus will mean little unless communication is set up throughout the state, so that the lessons we have learned will come to fruition in other areas. With this in mind, SSOC will have a full-time state program this summer, attempting to spread the word about civil rights, poverty, and peace.

Three persons--Joe Neal, Barbara Wink, and John House--will be working from a house in Malvern, Arkansas, on the following projects:

1. Personal Contacts: Joe Neal will be a full time traveler for SSOC, making personal contacts all over the state with over 300 people who receive SSOC literature, Southern Regional Council Reports, mailings from SNCC, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and the NAACP. This program also entails making speeches at various church and civic groups by invitation, traveling to campuses, and distributing literature in conjunction with traveling and through regular mailings.

2. Land Research: Carl Oglesby, former SDS chairman, recently said that work in civil rights and poverty was "fighting the seventh war from now." Under present plans, Barbara Wink will be involved in research in county land records in an attempt to formally find out who owns the land. Current evidence indicates that poverty is largely the result of misuse of land by large landholders and exploitation of the politically powerless people who live on the land. We are reading agricultural reports, charts and other forms of information in an attempt to determine how exploitation occurs in farm programs. The "hard" evidence we gain can be put to use politically for the advantage of black people and poor whites.

3. State Newsletter: Arkansas has no state-wide communication on peace, civil rights or poverty work. By having a small staff and a full-time traveler, we can put together a mailing that will help to end much of the information isolation of liberals in the state. We can also swiftly communicate what is happening and what we are doing. We can reprint information from other organizations that are of common interests, such as BAD, Fayetteville Citizens Concerned about Vietnam, SNCC, SCLC, and NAACP.

4. State Notebook: By traveling throughout the state, the traveler will begin to know what the different liberal organizations are, who is in them, and what they are willing to do. If this information can be brought together, it will be invaluable to any type of action attempted by activist groups in the state. For example, if we had such listings now, we could probably expect much more support for the Martin Luther King Scholarship Fund. As it is now, no other resource except the already over-burdened University of Arkansas liberals will be explored.

What can you do?

This is a very ambitious project. There will not be any home-runs hit, but we can make progress. These programs are very basic ones, but necessary if our dreams are to become reality; Martin Luther King said, "I have a dream," and so do we. We will list some things here that must be done if we are to convert rhetoric into action:

Obviously, none of us will be able to hold regular summer jobs. We are committing what money we have now, but it will not be enough. Our house will be rent free, but utilities must be paid. And groceries will have to be bought. Our bulk mailing permit will cost \$45.00 initially, plus costs for each mailing. There will be also costs for paper and ink. (Not only will we be printing our own literature, but we tentatively plan to do some printing for Mr. H. D. Akins, a Negro candidate for Congress in the First District.) The costs for a full-time traveler will be considerable, even though "movement" people live on very little. So we must have money from this area, so that we can expand in the state. This will be money spent for basic work, not for propaganda for SSOC or any other group. Our programs are broad based and always open for discussion. We need lots of money--and we need anything you can give, from \$1 up.

Can you work for us in Malvern? We could certainly use you. If not, there are important things in each community of the state that can be done. We can tell you how you can work on land research where you live.

To cut down expenses, the traveler will need to have places to stay around the state while traveling (for one or two nights). Can you volunteer your couch for the cause? The traveler also needs places to speak, such as Lions Clubs, PTA groups, church groups, etc. Could you help in lining up such engagements in your community?

THE ARKANSAS SSOC SUMMER PROGRAM IS TO BEGIN LATE IN MAY.
PLEASE CONTACT US NOW WITH YOUR MONEY, TIME AND IDEAS.

Joe Neal, Barbara Wink, John House.....636 W. Maple Street
telephone 443-5522

Agrarian Research and Reform

Several persons have expressed interest in our plans for land research this summer, and hopefully to continue beyond the summer. Here is a more detailed outline.

Widespread poverty is similar to chattel slavery in that the benefits of production go to a few people or industries. It appears to us at this point that great areas of Arkansas land, especially in the delta farmlands and southern forests, are held by a few groups under tenant farming and mortgages. By holding much land we suspect that they exert unfair political control; that they get special breaks from local, state and federal government agencies; that they exploit the land without returning anything to it but the sub-poverty standards of Negroes and poor whites.

The word "suspect" is important because we think that almost no work as basic as land-holding research has been done. If these vague allegations are to be turned into a political reality that will mean real gains for the exploited people, then we must find hard evidence that these patterns do exist and that existing government programs merely strengthen the system, rather than help to break it down.

With limited resources of people and money, our work will necessarily be severely limited. But we can pick out several areas and explore them fully. We intend to methodically work over tax and mortgage records in the court houses. We will try to track down the true nature of the "front" organizations that are often used by big interests in the South. Basically we will attempt the following:

1. Discovering who actually holds mortgages and who owns the delta land;
2. Discovering who is getting the benefit from government welfare programs;
3. Finding out the different types of exploitation of poor whites and black people;
4. Getting specific information on social needs;
5. Formally charting the different forces (religious, Klan, government, etc) that work against the poor.

The root of poverty seems to be the inability to affect the political power structure. Control of the power structure will in turn help to break cyclical poverty and misery. This cannot be done until the exploiters are exposed and made-- through the ballot and ex structure--to pay their way. This research will hopefully expose this.

Re: SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING
COMMITTEE (SSOC)
INTERNAL SECURITY - SSOC

Source advised that JOE NEAL, BARBARA WINK and JOHN HOUSE will be living in a house at [REDACTED] on the projects mentioned in the news letter.

A characterization of the SSOC in Arkansas and the SSOC is contained in the appendix hereto.

b6
b7c

A second confidential source advised on June 4, 1968, that it was announced at the weekly meeting of the Little Rock Chapter of the SSOC (LR SSOC) by JUDY JOHNSON, Little Rock SSOC coordinator, that she had received a letter and news letter from JOHN HOUSE of the SSOC Chapter at the University of Arkansas, wherein HOUSE told her that BARBARA WINK, JOE NEAL and JOHN HOUSE from the University of Arkansas SSOC Chapter were moving into a residence at [REDACTED] for the Summer and were going to work in voter registration in Malvern. JUDY JOHNSON announced that this was going to be done as an SSOC activity and stated that HOUSE has asked for the assistance of the Little Rock Chapter. It was decided that anyone who could help would go to Malvern whenever they could and help in whatever way they could. LARRY BUSTER and BRUCE DAVIS commented that they were considering going to Malvern on the weekend of June 7-9, 1968, to look over the setup.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
June 6, 1968

Title: SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING
COMMITTEE (SSOC)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - SSOC

Reference: Memorandum dated June 6, 1968, at
Little Rock, Arkansas

All sources (except any listed below) whose
identities are concealed in referenced communication have
furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the
FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents
are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

5/29/68

SAC, BALTIMORE (100-12454) P

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA - ORGANIZATION
IS - C

b3
b7D
b7E

Re Bureau letter to Albany dated 4/5/68
concerning the Special Convention of the CP, USA.

On 5/27/68, [redacted] advised that [redacted]
[redacted] DANNY RUBIN, the CP, USA National
Organization head requesting [redacted]
CP meeting in New York, New York on 6/5/68. RUBIN said
that due to the date, not all of the comrades would be
present but he felt that some attention would have to be
paid to preparation for a report to the Special
Convention of 7/4-7/68 on Party Building.

[redacted] No LHM is
being submitted in view of RUBIN's statements to the
effect that the meeting would not be largely attended.

The Bureau is requested to [redacted]

[redacted]

412527-
NOT RECORDED
162 JUN 3 1968

- (5) - Bureau (2 - REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-3-69) (2 - 100-339246, [redacted])
3 - New York (REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-CIRU) (2 - 100-CP, USA Org.)
2 - Baltimore [redacted]
RCM:jth (10)

54 JUN 20 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 7/18/68

FROM : *4/8* SAC, SAN DIEGO (100-13295) (P*)

SUBJECT: *O* COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re San Diego letter 4/3/68.

No pertinent information developed since referenced letter.

cc 806970
San Diego will continue to follow activities of the Communist Party and other subversive groups and submit quarterly report or letter as indicated.

- 2* - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
- 1 - Los Angeles (100-66078) (RM) (Info)
- 1 - San Francisco (100-53902) (Info) (RM)
- 2 - San Diego

RET:gdf
(8)

SI-100

REC-75

id
100-442529-2577

15 JUL 22 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.
gdf

55 JUL 1968

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 7/19/68

FROM

SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-17122) (P*)

SUBJECT:

CIRM
IS - C

Re Bureau letter to Albany dated 8/28/64 and New Orleans letter to Bureau dated 4/20/68.

No information has been received by this office relative to communist influence in racial matters during the past quarter and accordingly, no report is being submitted.

EX-103

REC 13

2578

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New Orleans

RJG:srl
(3)

17 JUL 23 1968

INT. SEC.



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES

MENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 7/19/68

FROM : SAC, LAS VEGAS (100-263)(C)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Re Las Vegas letter dated 4/23/68.

No information has been received or developed in the Las Vegas Division to indicate influence in racial matters by the Communist Party, USA, or any other subversive organizations or individuals.

Las Vegas will afford continual attention to this matter and in the event positive information is developed reports will be submitted in compliance with Bureau instructions.

REC 13

100-442529-2579

EX-100

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - New York (Info)(RM)
 - 1 - Las Vegas
- DMH/dll
(4)

17 JUL 23 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

JUL 23 1968

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 7/22/68

FROM : SAC, MEMPHIS (100-4070) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

OO: New York

This letter is being submitted in lieu of a quarterly report for the period 5/1 through 7/31/68.

During this quarter, the Memphis Division has developed no information concerning Communist influence in Racial Matters within the confines of the territory covered by the Memphis FBI Division. There is limited contact by CP members and black power personalities. This office is endeavoring to determine whether or not these CP members are exerting any influence in the black power movement.

ad

- 406977
100-442529-2580
- ② - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - New York (100-CIRM) (RM)
 - 1 - Knoxville (100-3570) (Info) (RM)
 - 1 - Memphis
- WHL:gmh
(5)

EX-116

REC-8

4 JUL 24 1968

[Signature]
RACIAL INT. SECT.



JUL 29 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, DENVER (100-8997) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
DENVER DIVISION
IS - C

DATE: 7/22/68

Re Denver letter to Bureau 5/1/68.

No information has come to the attention of the Denver Division during the past three months which would be normally reported under the above caption.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Denver
LDN:imw
(3)

EX-110

REC-1

100-442529-2581

15 JUL 24 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.



54 JUL 29 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 7/22/68

FROM : SAC, COLUMBIA (100-22) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS C

Re Columbia letter, 4/24/68.

In absence of any pertinent information, this letter is being submitted in lieu of the quarterly report.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Columbia

GDR:nms
(3)

REC 45

100-442529-2582

JUL 24 1968

G. J. Moore

INT-1

G. J. Moore

5-08



5010-108-01

AUG -1 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan *weyfor* DATE: 7/18/68

FROM : G. C. Moore *GC Moore*

SUBJECT: *0* COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

~~REC-75~~

Tolson	✓
DeLoach	✓
Mohr	✓
Bishop	✓
Casper	✓
Callahan	✓
Conrad	✓
Felt	✓
Gale	✓
Rosen	✓
Sullivan	✓
Tavel	✓
Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Holmes	✓
Gandy	✓

G. C. Moore

To review the book, "Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation" by Claude M. Lightfoot, a member of the National Executive Board and Chairman of the National Negro Commission of the Communist Party, USA.

Lightfoot spends the first four chapters of his book discussing the recent racial riots which he calls Negro ghetto revolts in undocumented, oversimplified generalizations. He blames the "revolt" on the necessity for black people to have a substantial share of power over decisions affecting their own welfare; the terrible conditions in the ghetto; the problems in the rural areas of the South; and the "intensification of racism in the white community."

The remaining chapters of the book are a "hard sell" for a socialist form of government led, of course, by the Communist Party. He claims that capitalism is the cause of the exploitation of the American Negro as a worker, as part of a racial group, and as an oppressed national; and he says that only by eliminating capitalism can the Negro gain equality. Russia and Cuba are cited as examples of the great things that can be done under socialism and as proof that socialism is the only system in which a black man can find the means of protecting his equality. Lightfoot contends that labor, with the strike weapon, has the power to prevent black people from being slaughtered on our streets.

100-442529

- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
- 1 - Mr. C. E. Glass

REC-75

CONTINUED - OVER

6 JUL 24 1968

CEG:srs/bjb *GO*

27 JUL 31 1968

REC. INT. SEC.

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
Re: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
100-442429

In the chapter entitled "The Fascist Danger," Lightfoot claims that the FBI, in the name of security, has been given such powers that it is almost above control. He says the Bureau's police powers have been used not only against progressives but against many people who exercise decision-making power through the use of files, which he alleges the Bureau has on almost everyone in public life. He contends that by intimidation, the Bureau has been able to set the ground rules as to who may be members or officers in certain labor, civil rights and peace organizations.

The only other references to the Bureau are on page 84 where the Director is quoted on the cost of crime and on page 87 where Lightfoot claims the FBI goes beyond its stated function in the pursuit of communists yet does not purge "known vicious racists" from organized life in our country.

Lightfoot argues that aggressive armed struggle to change the system in the United States would be suicide "as of now," but he defends the violence in the ghettos as being defensive. He says that in the final analysis, Negro communities must be prepared to defend themselves by all means including armed resistance.

Generally, the book probably stands little chance of having any appreciable affect whatsoever on racial matters. Lightfoot is too bland for the extremists and too revolutionary for the moderates. As for the intelligent Negro, the same intellectual myopia which caused Lightfoot to join the Communist Party in the first place is very evident throughout the book and an intelligent person will immediately recognize it.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

WCS

WCS

gms/AR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE BOSTON	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 7/23/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/11/68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY JOHN F. NOONAN	TYPED BY lrs
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Boston letter to Bureau, 5/1/68.

- P* -

LEAD

BOSTON

AT BOSTON MASSACHUSETTS

Will continue to submit reports on a quarterly basis.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

- 9-Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
- 3-New York (100-158735) (RM)
- 1-NISO, Boston (RM)
- 1-108th MI Group, Boston (RM)
- 1-OSI, Westover AFB, (RM)
- 2-Boston (100-35427)

COPIES DESTROYED

35 DEC 30 1970

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, OSI, SEC. SER.	Notations
Request Recd.	RAO	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 7/30/68	
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: [initials]	
By	BY: [initials]	

57 AUG 6 - 1968 / cc rpt. 806970

BS 100-35427

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

Location

✓ BS T-1 is

✓ BS T-2 is

Instant report page

✓ BS T-3 is

b3
b7D
b7E

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified ~~Confidential~~ since the information it contains, furnished by BS T-1, T-2 and T-3 could logically result in identifying them and present their future usefulness.

The other sources mentioned as contacted in July, 1968 are and

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1-NISO, Boston (RM)
1-108th MI Group, Boston (RM)
1-OSI, Westover AFB (RM)

Report of: JOHN F. NOONAN
Date: 7/23/68

Office: Boston, Massachusetts

Field Office File 100-35427

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: An informant advised on 5/21/68, that DON and TEX from Boston were present at the National CP Negro Commission meeting held in New York City on 5/18-19/68. Another informant advised TEX is probably EDWARD TEIXEIRA, member of the District Committee, CPUSA New England District and DON is probably DONALD HALFKENNY an associate of TEIXEIRA and believed by informant to be a CP member in Boston. This source believes neither TEIXEIRA or HALFKENNY exert any influence in Racial Matters in Greater Boston area.

- P* -

DETAILS:

On May 21, 1968, BS T-1 advised that a National Communist Party Negro Commission meeting was held in New York City, New York on May 18-19, 1968. TEX and DON of Boston were present and DON from Boston chaired the meeting on May 19, 1968. The meeting was called to help prepare to rewrite the section in the Party draft program on the Negro question.

On July 11, 1968, BS T-2 advised that he believed that TEX of Boston was probably EDWARD TEIXEIRA, member of the District Committee of the Communist Party, U.S.A., New England District.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

BS 100-35427

BS T-2 stated that he believed DON of Boston was probably ~~DONALD HALFKENNY~~, an associate of TEIXEIRA and whom BS T-2 believes is a member of the CP in Boston. HALFKENNY has worked at the Frederick Douglass Bookstore (FDB) which is managed by EDDIE TEIXEIRA. A characterization of the FDB is found in the Appendix.

On September 27, 1966, BS T-3 advised that ~~DON HALFKENNY~~ of Roxbury, Massachusetts was in attendance at a CP sponsored youth school at Camp Webatuck, Wingdale, New York on August 29, 1966.

BS T-2 stated that although DON HALFKENNY has been active in racial matters in Boston, Massachusetts, he does not appear to exert any influence in racial affairs. EDDIE TEIXEIRA has attended several meetings of the United Front but has only acted as an observer and has not tried to influence any of its decisions and does not exert any influence in racial activities.

BS T-2 stated that the United Front is made up of representatives of a number of Negro civil rights organizations in the Roxbury area of Boston. It was formed at the suggestion of STOKELY CARMICHAEL of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), for the purpose of concentrating Black Power into one organization.

A characterization of SNCC is found in the Appendix.

Sources familiar with various phases of racial activities in the Greater Boston area, contacted in July, 1968, know of no influence exerted by Communists in racial activities in the Greater Boston area.

APPENDIX

1.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS BOOKSTORE

A source advised in early June, 1966, that it had recently come to his attention that ANNE BURLAK-TIMPSON, MASS. Treasurer, CPUSA, New England District, had indicated that the Communist Party (CP) needed some sort of a center in the area and that the CP leadership had recommended the establishment of a bookstore; that EDWARD TEIXEIRA, who had recently attended school for three months, would be available to run the bookstore as the CP was desirous of having a full-time employee for this purpose.

A second source advised on October 7, 1966, that at a meeting of the District Committee, CPUSA, New England District, held on October 2, 1966, it was reported that a bookstore had been leased for the CP at 49 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts for \$125. a month. At this meeting EDWARD TEIXEIRA, who was present, said he would need \$1,000. to complete the store and to purchase books to be ready for the opening on October 12, 1966. At this meeting, EDWARD TEIXEIRA was voted an additional \$1,000. for this purpose. MISS "TEX"

The Articles of Organization, dated July 30, 1966, MASS. filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on August 4, 1966, reflect the filing of papers for a corporation to be known as Frederick Douglas Associates, Inc., with the following officers: President, EDWARD S. TEIXEIRA, ESSIE 27 Wales Street, Dorchester, Massachusetts; Treasurer, BERNARD GALITZ, 19 Grosvenor Park, Lynn, Massachusetts; Clerks: EDWARD TEIXEIRA, BERNARD GALITZ, NOEL DAY, 43 Dale Street, Roxbury, Massachusetts. The purposes for which the corporation was formed were set forth as follows: "To carry on the business of a retail book store, including without limitation, the sale of books, statuettes, prints, frames and framing....."

2.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS BOOKSTORE (Contd.)

A third source advised on January 9, 1967, that EDWARD TEIXEIRA was then a member of the National Committee, CPUSA.

A fourth source advised on October 9, 1962, that BERNARD GALITZ attended a conference of the New York District CP Youth Coordinating Committee, held in Room 903, at 575 Sixth Avenue, New York City, on October 7, 1962.

The "Boston Sunday Herald," in its issue of October 23, 1966, carried an article and photograph of EDWARD S. TEIXEIRA concerning the opening of the Frederick Douglass Bookstore, 49 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, on October 22, 1966, reporting, in part, that the opening was picketed by the American Veterans Committee in protest of the use of the name of the 19th Century Negro abolitionist for a store where Marxist books are being sold. The article reported that TEIXEIRA, an admitted member of the CP, had opened a bookstore at 49 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, on October 22, 1966, and that the grand opening had been delayed by pickets.

On May 3, 1967, a fifth source advised that the Frederick Douglass Bookstore was still being operated at 49 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, by EDWARD TEIXEIRA.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Boston, Massachusetts

July 23, 1968

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY -C
Reference	Report of Special Agent John F. Noonan dated and captioned as above, at Boston, Massachusetts

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

FBI

Date: 7/16/68

~~SECRET~~

Transmit the following in _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

b6
b7C
b7D

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, ATLANTA
SUBJECT: COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
Atlanta file 100-5718
Bufile 100-138794

9-12-80
CLASS. & EXT. BY 504 SRM/EB
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-16-88
54688, 80514, 13518

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

IS - C
Atlanta file 100-6370
Bufile 100-442520

Classified by 8972 TDK/ell
Declassify on: OADR
Carroll/SCLC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Enclosed for the Bureau is original and seven copies of LHM and for New York three copies of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is

Informant advised [redacted]

Source used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is [NY-604-S*] (U)

LHM must be classified ~~Secret~~ because it utilizes information from [NY-604-S*] (U)

Information from [redacted] must be classified ~~Confidential~~ (U)

- 2-Bureau (2-100-138794) (Enc. 8) (RM)
(1-100-442520)
3-New York (1-100-159725) (Enc. 2) (RM)
(1-100-140194)
(1-STANLEY LEVISON)
2-Atlanta (1-100-6370)
(1-100-5718)

100-442520
NOT RECORDED
172 JUL 23 1968

AGS:sja
(10)

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

ENCLOSURE

Per _____

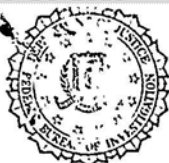
53 JUL 30 1968

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: JAN 8 1983 14222 PPS/SLH
11/20/83

CARBON COPY

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442520-111



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
July 16, 1968

b6
b7C
b7D

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

~~SECRET~~

9-12-80
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP4SEM/8
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 7-16-88
54688, 80914, 73518

9-6-84
Classified by 8972 TDK/ck
Declassify on: OADR
Gamm/sc K 83-1719

Communist Infiltration of Southern
Christian Leadership Conference
Internal Security - C

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On July 11, 1968, a confidential source
advised [redacted]

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~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1
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100-44559
ENCLOSURE

~~ENCLOSURE~~

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED

BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)

DATE JAN 8 1983

11/20/91 + 12/1/91 4803 ROD/DW

83-1719



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia

July 16, 1968

~~SECRET~~

	Communist Infiltration of Southern Christian Leadership Conference
Title	Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Character	Internal Security - C
Reference	Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, HONOLULU (100-6356) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTER
IS - C

DATE: 7/23/68

ReBulet to Albany 8/28/64.

No information has been received indicating any Communist influence in racial matters in Hawaii.

2 - Bureau (RAM)
1 - Honolulu

LSB:esn
(3)

REC 17

JUL 23 1968



AUG 2 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

70
7/31

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN ANTONIO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 7/26/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 4/1 - 6/30/68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY B.E. DEFFENBAUGH, JR.	TYPED BY jmb
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

Cirm

REFERENCES: Report of SA B. E. DEFFENBAUGH, JR., 1/29/68,
at San Antonio.

- P* -

LEADS:

SAN ANTONIO:

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS: Will follow and report
evidence of communist influence in racial matters in the
San Antonio Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Only those persons who could be documented who
are mentioned in this report are documented.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☒ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☒ No

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW 100-442529-2586 1 JUL 29 1968 REC-42 ST-101
COPIES MADE: 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (AM, RM) 1 - New York (AM, RM) 1 - 112th MI GP (RM) 1 - 10th District OSI (RM) 1 - NISO, 8th District (RM) 2 - San Antonio (100-9845) COPIES DESTROYED 333DEC 30 1970	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report	
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, OSI, SEC. SER.
Request Recd.	Request: ISD, CRD, RAO
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 8/2/68
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: [initials]

9/2/68
FROM INT. SECT.

53 AUG 5 1968

100-442529-80694D

SA 100-9845

All persons named in this report as being members of the Communist Party and who reside within the area covered by the San Antonio Division are listed in the Security Index or are informants or sources.

INFORMANTS:

IDENTITY OF SOURCE

FILE WHERE LOCATED

SA T-1:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CHARACTERIZATION OF
JOHN STANFORD

b3
b7D
b7E

SA T-2:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CLASSIFICATION:

This report is classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" because it contains information from SA T-1 and SA T-2, confidential informants of a continuing value, the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in identification and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

- B* -

COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - 112th MI GP (RM)
1 - 10th District OSI (RM)
1 - NISO, 8th District (RM)

Report of: B. E. DEFFENBAUGH, JR.
Date: 7/26/68

Office: SAN ANTONIO

Field Office File #: 100-9845

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

JOHN STANFORD, chairman, CP of Texas, stated that the death of MARTIN LUTHER KING was a good example of racism in the United States. STANFORD was shocked that CP members in Austin, Texas, did not defend Dr. KING when members of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) were running KING down. STANFORD critical of CP members in California for not supporting a farm workers organizer because he was "hung up" on religious kick. STANFORD remarked that the CP supported KING and KING was hung up on religious issues. STANFORD indicated that he would not support a gubernatorial candidate in Texas since this candidate would not speak out in support of the black man.

- P* -

DETAILS: AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS:I. COMMUNIST STRATEGYSA T-1 (4/9/68)

On April 9, 1968, during a Communist Party (CP) Club

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SA 100-9845

meeting in San Antonio, Texas, JOHN STANFORD mentioned that the death of MARTIN LUTHER KING was a good example of racism in the United States. STANFORD stated that he was going to try to form a racism committee in the San Antonio Committee to Stop the War in Vietnam (SACSWIV) for discussion purposes.

STANFORD went on to state that he was very shocked at CP members in Austin, Texas as they did not defend Dr. KING when members of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) were running KING down.

Characterizations of SACSWIV and SDS are contained in the Appendix hereto.

JOHN STANFORD

SA T-1 (5/20/68)

On May 29, 1966, at the Texas CP Convention, JOHN STANFORD was elected chairman of the CP of Texas. On June 26, 1966, during the 18th National CP Convention, STANFORD was elected a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA. On May 19, 1968, during the Texas State CP Convention, held in Houston, Texas, STANFORD, who is Southern Organizer, CPUSA, was again elected as a member of the State Committee of the CP of Texas.

SA T-2 (5/2/68)

On May 1, 1968, JOHN STANFORD, supra, heard a report of a recent CP meeting held in Southern California having to do with the Mexican-American question. STANFORD was told that the CP in Southern California had withdrawn its support from one of the farm workers organizers because this organizer was "hung up" on the "religious kick". STANFORD remarked that the comrades in California were wrong and this was no reason for not supporting this organizer. STANFORD stated that the CP supported MARTIN LUTHER KING in KING's fight for equality for the Negro and

SA 100-9845

KING was "hung up" on the religious issue.

SA T-1 (5/24/68)

On May 23, 1968, JOHN STANFORD, supra, was invited to a political meeting which was being held to support a gubernatorial candidate for the office of Governor of the State of Texas. STANFORD indicated that he could not support this candidate and could not appear at any functions in support of this candidate inasmuch as this candidate did not speak out in support of the black man.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

SAN ANTONIO COMMITTEE TO STOP
THE WAR IN VIETNAM (SACSWIV)
Post Office Box 2742
San Antonio, Texas

Two sources have advised that on January 26, 1967, an organizational meeting of a new group to be known as the San Antonio Committee to End the War in Vietnam was held in the Texas Room of the Gunter Hotel, San Antonio, Texas.

Plans for forming this group were initiated and coordinated by John Stanford of San Antonio, Texas. Stanford provided the majority of the names and addresses of persons, who were sent letters inviting them to attend this meeting. Stanford helped to compose the preamble and draw up the Constitution of the Committee. Stanford used the constitution of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) as a guide for the constitution of this committee.

On February 3, 1967, the name of the organization was changed to San Antonio Committee to Stop the War in Vietnam (SACSWIV).

A third source advised that the constitution was presented in roughdraft form at the first meeting on January 26, 1967, amended at that meeting and at the next meeting, and finally adopted at the February 23, 1967, meeting of the organization.

The preamble to the constitution reads as follows:

"Believing that peace is of vital importance to everyone, we have formed a group that will offer an opportunity to study and promote the achievement of a world without war. Peace is above political, economic, racial, or religious distinctions. We welcome into our organization the individual concerned with life instead of death, with health instead of injury, with building instead of destroying, with development instead of degradation, with humane instead of barbaric acts. The war in Vietnam makes imperative the immediate organization of a peace group in San Antonio. Peace must win,

APPENDIX

2.

SAN ANTONIO COMMITTEE TO
STOP THE WAR IN VIETNAM

"or we will sacrifice ourselves, our children and grandchildren to a senseless military machine never before equalled. The insane waste of war and preparations for nuclear war will create the eventual destruction of all humanity if not stopped. PEACE MUST WIN!"

A fourth source advised that on May 29, 1966, at The Texas CP Convention held at San Antonio, Texas, JOHN STANFORD was elected Chairman of the CP of Texas. On June 26, 1966, during the 18th National CP Convention, Stanford was elected a member of the National Committee, CPUSA.

The third source has advised that while JOHN STANFORD was instrumental in initiating and helped to organize the San Antonio Committee to Stop the War in Vietnam, since he does not control or dominate the activities of this group. Since the organization has gained momentum, STANFORD is believed to exercise a certain amount of influence on some members of the organization, while some members have objected to his presence at their meetings and functions in the past.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

San Antonio, Texas
July 26, 1968

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA B. E. DEFFENBAUGH, JR. dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 7/24/68

FROM : SAC, EL PASO (100-5860) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

OO: New York

Re Bureau letter to Albany, dated 8/28/64, and El Paso letter to the Bureau, dated 1/24/68.

Continued contact with [] who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is acquainted with the Communist Party and related activities in the El Paso area, has developed no information that during the first quarter of 1968, the Communist Party has had any interest in attempting to develop racial unrest in the El Paso Division, nor has there been any interest on part of the Communist Party in any racial matters within this Division. b7D

El Paso continues to maintain contact with [] and other sources of information concerning racial matters and with liaison sources in various organizations in the West Texas area which concern themselves with racial matters and civil rights. There is no known Communist influence in any of the organizations seeking integration, nor has any information been developed that the Communist Party line in any way has affected the policies of these organizations. JL

In view of the above and in accordance with Bureau instructions, no quarterly report is being submitted by the El Paso Office.

- (2) - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - New York (Info) (RM)
- 1 - El Paso

WAC:myg
(4)

EX-116

100-442529-2587

REC 43 12 JUL 29 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.



AUG - 5 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE LITTLE ROCK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 7/26/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 5/16-7/23/68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY EDWARD F. MC FADDEN	TYPED BY ds
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE <u>4/11/03</u> BY <u>60267 NLS/BM</u> CA# 02-0603		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCES:

Little Rock letter to Bureau, 4/18/68.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified confidential group 1 because it contains information from informants, the unauthorized disclosure of which could reasonably result in identification of sources of continuing value, compromise their future effectiveness and have an adverse effect on the National Defense interest of the country.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						NONE	ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			
								PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☒ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☒ NO

APPROVED

COPIES MADE:

COPIES DESTROYED
SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

333 DEC 30 1970

- 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
- 4 - MIG, Little Rock (RM)
- 1 - NISO-NO, Louisiana (RM)
- 1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, La. (RM)
- 1 - Memphis (100-4046) (Info.) (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
- 3 - Little Rock (2 - 100-3564) (1 - 100-3578)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-2588C 49

10 JUL 29 1968

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Notations

Agency	AGENCY:	ACSI, OSI, SEC. SER:
Request Recd.	Request:	SD, CND, RAO IDW
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW:	8/6/68
How Fwd.	HOW FORW:	ALS
By	BY:	Ceg/ci

53 AUG 8 1968

1cc npt 80690

RA, INT. SEC.

LR 100-3564

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source:

File Number Where Located:

u
1 LR T-1 is

LR T-2 is

b3
b7D
b7E

LEADS:

MEMPHIS: (INFORMATION)

An information copy of this report has been designated for the Memphis Division since that office is office of origin in the case captioned "SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC); IS - SSOC."

LITTLE ROCK:

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS:

Will continue to follow this matter in the Little Rock Division and submit quarterly report by November 1, 1968.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy to: 4 - MIG, Little Rock (RM)
1 - NISO-NO, Louisiana (RM)
1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, La. (RM)

Report of: EDWARD F. MC FADDEN
Date: 7/26/68

Office: LITTLE ROCK

Field Office File #: 100-3564

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267 NLS/ABM
ON 4/11/03
CA #-020603

Synopsis:

Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) chapter at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark., joined with Black Americans for Democracy (BAD) 5/14/68, to blockade campus newspaper building protesting failure of school paper to publish a letter from a Negro student. Seminar on race relations sponsored by Little Rock chapter of SSOC (LR SSOC) at Little Rock University, Little Rock, Ark., 5/15/68. LR SSOC assisted Black United Youth (BUY) in picketing of Safeway Store in Little Rock in May 1968. Arkansas SSOC Summer project announced as full-time state program to include civil rights. LR SSOC planned to integrate private swimming facility Little Rock, Ark., 7/4/68, but only three caucasian SSOC members appeared.

- P -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

CONFIDENTIAL

~~Group 1~~~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification~~

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL
AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC)
INVOLVEMENT IN RACIAL MATTERS IN ARKANSAS

Blockade of University of Arkansas Student
Newspaper Printing Plant, Fayetteville,
Arkansas, May 14, 1968

The Northwest Arkansas Times, a Fayetteville, Arkansas, daily newspaper, reported on page 6 in the May 14, 1968, edition in article captioned "Negro Student Sit-In Stops UA Newspaper" that about twenty-five, to thirty persons halted publication on May 14, 1968, of the student newspaper at the University of Arkansas by blocking the entrance to the printing plant on the University campus. The article states that a spokesman said the protestors were members of the Southern Student Organizing Committee and of Black Americans for Democracy. The article reported that the demonstrators handed out mimeographed sheets explaining that they were protesting the failure of the newspaper, The Traveler, to publish a letter from a Negro student. This sheet said The Traveler had printed a letter to the editor attacking Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. on April 10 and that the student, JOHN ROWE, wrote a letter to the editor in response to the critical letter.

A characterization of the SSOC in Arkansas and the SSOC is contained in the appendix hereto.

Seminar on Race Relations, Little Rock University,
Little Rock, Arkansas, May 15, 1968

JUDY JOHNSON, the Coordinator of the Little Rock Chapter of the Southern Student Organizing Committee (LR SSOC) is closely acquainted with FRANCES DE GRASSE, the Chairman of the Little Rock University (LRU) Young Republicans. JOHNSON was desirous of having a seminar on race relations at LRU but

LR 100-3564

was unable to hold this seminar under the auspices of SSOC since SSOC was not a recognized campus organization at LRU. JOHNSON discussed this with DE GRASSE and DE GRASSE agreed to have the LRU Young Republicans sponsor this seminar since the LRU Young Republicans wanted to appeal to the Negro voters.

JUDY JOHNSON is the one who actually made arrangements and contacted most of the potential panelists in connection with the seminar. JUDY JOHNSON is not connected in any way with the LRU Young Republicans.

The seminar on race relations was held from 7:30 PM until 10:15 PM at the Fine Arts Building on the LRU campus. There were approximately thirty persons in attendance, including JUDY JOHNSON, LR SSOC Coordinator, ~~BRUCE DAVIS~~, ~~LR SSOC Contact and Representative Man~~. Others in attendance who have been regularly attending LR SSOC meetings were ~~KENNETH JONES~~, ~~HAROLD TORRENCE~~ and ~~LARRY BUSTER~~.

(LR T-1, 5/16/68)

Picketing of Safeway Stores, Little Rock,
Arkansas, May 1968

The Little Rock Chapter of the SSOC (LR SSOC) plan to participate in the picketing of the Safeway Store at 24th and High Streets, Little Rock, Arkansas, being sponsored by the Black United Youth (BUY). JUDY JOHNSON, the Coordinator of the LR SSOC, is trying to get SSOC members to participate in the picketing.

(LR T-1, 5/16/68)

The only participation with BUY in the picketing of the Safeway Stores by LR SSOC members was on one day when ~~BRUCE DAVIS~~, the LR SSOC Contact and Representative Man, and ~~LARRY WAYNE BUSTER~~, SSOC member, picketed at the Safeway Store on High Street.

(LR T-1, 6/4/68)

Arkansas SSOC Summer Project

Source made available a copy of a newsletter captioned "Arkansas SSOC Summer Project." This newsletter states that the SSOC in Arkansas will have a full-time state program this summer, attempting to spread the word about civil rights, poverty and peace. The letter states that three persons, ~~JOE NEAL~~, ~~BARBARA WINK~~ and ~~JOHN HOUSE~~, will be working from a house in Malvern, Arkansas, on the following projects:

1. Personal Contacts: JOE NEAL will be a full-time traveler for SSOC, making personal contacts all over the state with over 300 people who receive SSOC literature, Southern Regional Council Reports, mailings from SNCC, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and the NAACP. This program also entails making speeches at various church and civic groups by invitation, traveling to campuses, and distributing literature in conjunction with traveling and through regular mailings.

2. Land Research: ~~CARL OGLESBY~~, former SDS chairman, recently said that work in civil rights and poverty was "fighting the seventh war from now." Under present plans, BARBARA WINK will be involved in research in county land records in an attempt to formally find out who owns the land. Current evidence indicates that poverty is largely the result of misuse of land by large landholders and exploitation of the politically powerless people who live on the land. We are reading agricultural reports, charts and other forms of information in an attempt to determine how exploitation occurs in farm programs. The "hard" evidence we gain can be put to use politically for the advantage of black people and poor whites.

3. State Newsletter: Arkansas has no state-wide communication on peace, civil rights or poverty work. By having a small staff and a full-time traveler, we can put together a mailing that will help to end much of the information isolation of liberals in the state. We can also swiftly communicate what is happening and what we are doing. We can reprint information from other organizations that are of common interests, such as BAD, Fayetteville Citizens Concerned about Vietnam, SNCC, SCLC, and NAACP.

4. State Notebook: By traveling throughout the state, the traveler will begin to know what the different liberal organizations are, who is in them, and what they are willing to do. If this information can be brought together, it will be invaluable to any type of action attempted by activist groups in the state. For example, if we had such listings now, we could probably expect much more support for the Martin Luther King Scholarship Fund. As it is now, no other resource except the already over-burdened University of Arkansas liberals will be explored.

(LR T-2, 6/3/68)

Student

A characterization of the Non-Violent Coordinating Committee is contained in the appendix hereto.

Testing of Private Swimming Facilities,
Little Rock, Arkansas

The regular weekly meeting of the LR SSOC Chapter was held on the night of June 12, 1968, at the residence of JUDY JOHNSON, [REDACTED]

b6
b7c

There were approximately fifteen persons in attendance at this meeting. It was decided at the meeting that those present would attend the regular weekly meeting of Black United Youth (BUY) on Sunday, June 16, 1968, and at the conclusion of this regular meeting they would go en masse to Spring Lake swimming facility as an integrated group to see if they would be admitted. If they were refused admittance, they would subsequently review the charter of Spring Lake in an attempt to determine if any legal redress could be had. It was also decided that the charter of the Cammack Village Swimming Pool would be examined to determine if this private swimming pool can be required to admit Negroes.

(LR T-1, 6/13/68)

The members of the Little Rock Chapter of the SSOC attended a wedding of a Negro student from Little Rock University on Sunday, June 16, 1968. In view of their attendance at this wedding, the plans to go to the Spring Lake swimming facility were cancelled.

(LR T-1, 6/18/68)

LR 100-3564

The regular weekly meeting of the LR SSOC Chapter was held on June 26, 1968, at the home of JUDY JOHNSON, [REDACTED] JUDY JOHNSON, LR SSOC Coordinator, stated she had talked with JOHN WALKER, local Negro attorney, who told her he had been notified by the management of Spring Lake that they would like to integrate their pool by July 4. A "gathering" was then planned for July 4, 1968, starting at 9:00 o'clock in the morning, the purpose of this "gathering" being to test Spring Lake's real desire to open the pool to Negroes. It was also decided that either the boys would go first or the girls so that the public could get adjusted to the idea of Negroes being present before they saw mixed couples.

b6
b7c

(LR T-1, 6/28/68)

On the morning of July 4, 1968, BRUCE DAVIS, LR SSOC Contact and Representative Man, and LARRY and JILL BUSTER, LR SSOC members, went to the Spring Lake facility at 9:00 AM to participate in the "gathering" that was to be held to test the facility. No other members of the LR SSOC and no Negroes attended the "gathering". All three participants left after about an hour.

(LR T-1, 7/5/68)

Am

APPENDIX

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC)

On November 1, 1966, a first source advised that the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) with headquarters at 1703 Portland Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee, was formed on the weekend of April 3-5, 1964, to stimulate activity of Southern student groups in areas of civil rights, peace, academic freedom, civil liberties, capital punishment and unemployment. Originally, it was to be a white counterpart of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). It has agreed to work with similar interested groups such as SNCC and Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., (SCEF). SSOC is a fraternal affiliate of the SDS.

Beginning in the fall of 1966, SSOC became a membership organization and embarked on a campaign to form local chapters on various college campuses throughout the South. SSOC publishes, October through May each year, a publication, "New South Student," which according to the above source has increasingly espoused and defended the pro-Communist and anti-United States position on domestic and foreign policy.

On August 12, 1966, a second source advised that Donald Leslie Boner of Nashville, Tennessee, had been in the Communist Party (CP) for about four months.

On September 27, 1966, a third source advised that Donald Boner, while in attendance at a CPUSA Youth Conference, Camp Webatuck, New York, September 12-14, 1966, gave a report regarding Nashville, saying that CP personnel were concentrating on organizing rent strikes, working with SSOC and SCEF, and establishing a Socialist Study Group for students.

On September 27, 1966, and again on June 2, 1967, the third source advised that during the summer of 1966 the CPUSA concentrated its youth cadre in organizing projects in several cities in an effort to recruit for and strengthen local CP youth organizations. Nashville, Tennessee, was included in this project. The youth placed in charge of the Nashville project was Donald Leslie Boner, with funds to be made available for three to five full-time organizers in

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC) (CONTINUED)

Nashville. Jacqueline Saindon of the New York City CP also came to Nashville in the summer of 1966 for this purpose. At the CPUSA Youth Conference at Camp Webatuck, September, 1966, Boner reported that effective liaison had been made with SSOC. Following the conference, attendees Brian Heggen and Patricia Louise Rabbitt traveled to Nashville to join Boner's organizing efforts there.

On February 28, 1967, a fourth source advised that Patricia Louise Rabbitt of Seattle, Washington, a member of the Northwest CP District, had gone to Nashville, Tennessee, to organize in connection with a CP assignment.

On June 8, 1967, source five advised that Patricia Rabbitt, Brian Heggen, Donald Boner and his wife Carol Stevens Boner were all active members of SSOC in Nashville and that Heggen was as of that time Editor of the official SSOC publication, "New South Student."

The April, 1967, issue, Volume IV, No. 4, of "New South Student," carried a book review on page 22 by Donald Boner of a book entitled "CIA and American Labor," authored by George Morris, Labor Editor of "The Worker," East Coast Communist newspaper. Boner was described therein as an active member of the Nashville SSOC chapter.

On July 7, 1967, source three advised that the CPUSA conducted a training school for CP youths at Camp Abelard, New York, beginning June 17, 1967, and lasting for three weeks. During this school, CP youth conferences were held at the camp from July 1 through July 4, 1967, and during a youth conference a meeting was held relative to the activities of Party youths during a July, 1967, trip to the Soviet Union, which had been scheduled. It was announced that a trip to Leningrad for the DuBois Clubs of America and CP youths would begin July 17, 1967. A list of persons to be submitted to the Vietnamese and American Delegation for the Paris meeting with the Vietnamese youths was drawn up. The DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) had been designated as the organizer for this meeting in the United States and suggested a list of names for the American delegation. Among the names, as a representative for SSOC, was Tom Gardner.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC) (CONTINUED)

SSOC "Worklist Mailing," Volume 1, No. 1, dated September 15, 1967, relative to staff announcements indicated that Tom Gardner, SSOC Chairman, would be back from his trip to Prague in a few days. The article explained that Gardner was selected as one of 25 representatives of the American Peace Movement to meet with representatives of the National Liberation Front (NLF) and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV).

SSOC "Worklist Mailing," No. 1, dated September 19, 1967, on page 1, indicated that Bruce Smith, who had recently returned from a month-long trip to Cuba, will join the SSOC staff.

SSOC "Worklist Mailing," dated February 14, 1968, indicated that Alan Levin, also known as Nik, SSOC Vice Chairman, was in Cuba for the month of February (1968).

By letter dated April 26, 1968, on SSOC letterhead mailed to the general SSOC membership over the signature of Mike Welch, Executive Secretary of SSOC, it was announced that as a step toward close relations with the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and better communications with the movement nationally, SSOC and SDS have worked out an exchange of the "New South Student" and the "New Left Notes," and that SDS and SSOC were exchanging contact lists of their respective memberships for this exchange.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE 7
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
July 26, 1968

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent EDWARD F. MC FADDEN
dated July 26, 1968, at Little Rock, Arkansas

All sources (except any listed below) whose
identities are concealed in referenced communication have
furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor
conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is
loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SACRAMENTO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 7/24/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 4/25/68 - 7/24/68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY SA GORDON M. SIM	TYPED BY sy
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE:

Report of SA GORDON M. SIM at Sacramento, 4/30/68

- P* -

INFORMANTS:SourceLocation

SC T-1

b3
b7D
b7E

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					None		ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

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333 DEC 30 1970

⑨ - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)

See Cover Page "B"

3 - Sacramento (100-138)

100-442529-2589	REC-8
2 JUL 29 1968	EX 109

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Notations

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, SI , OSI, SEC. SER:
Request Recd.	DEST: SD, CRD, RAO SSA
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 8/5/68
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: 6/5
By	BY: ag/oi

RACIAL INT. SEC.

54 AUG - 8 1968 75

ICC rept. 80694D

SC 100-138

Copies Made:

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 - 1 - 115th M.I. Group, Sacramento
 - 1 - NISO, San Francisco
 - 1 - U. S. Secret Service, Sacramento
 - 2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
 - 1 - Los Angeles (100-66078) (RM) (Info)
 - 1 - San Francisco (100-53902) (RM) (Info)
 - 3 - Sacramento (100-138)
-

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

Information copies furnished Los Angeles and San Francisco because of their mutual interest in activities throughout the State of California.

LEADS:

SACRAMENTO DIVISION

AT SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

Will follow and report Communist influence in racial matters.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - OSI, 19th District, Travis AFB
1 - 115th M.I. Group, Sacramento
1 - NISO, San Francisco
1 - U.S. Secret Service, Sacramento

Report of: SA GORDON M. SIM
Date: July 24, 1968

Office: Sacramento

Field Office File #: SC 100-138

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Synopsis:

Communist Party (CP) Club in Chico, California, disbanded and efforts to enlist Negroes into CP have ceased.

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST PARTY STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA

SC T-1 (May 20, 1968)

Source advised that the Communist Party (CP) Club in Chico, California had disbanded and that the CP's efforts to enlist Negroes into the CP had ceased.

-1*-



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Sacramento, California
July 24, 1968

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST
Reference	Report of SA GORDON M. SIM at Sacramento, California, dated July 24, 1968

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 7/25/68

FROM: SAC, BIRMINGHAM (100-5150) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

IS - C

OO: NEW YORK

ReBHlet to Bureau, 4/22/68.

No information has been received during the period 4/1/68 - 6/30/68, of any Communist Party activity in racial matters within the territory of the Birmingham Division.

EX-116

100-442529-2590

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
 - 1 - Birmingham
- RSM:mfl
(4)

REC 43 4 JUL 29 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.



AUG 5 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 7/25/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 4/1 - 6/30/68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY WILLIAM A. COHENDET	TYPED BY jl
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA WILLIAM A. COHENDET, dated 4/30/68,
at San Francisco.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being submitted to Los Angeles and New York for information.

This report is being classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ because the information furnished by confidential informants recorded herein could reasonably result in their identification and affect their future usefulness.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		
APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>						SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
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Dissemination Record of Attached Report						Notations	
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, OSI, SEC. SER:						
Request Recd.	DATE: [REDACTED], RAO [REDACTED]						
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 8/5/68						
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: [REDACTED]						
By	BY: [REDACTED]						

SF 100-53902
WAC:jl

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

File Where Located

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SF T-4 is

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[REDACTED]

SF T-5 is

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SF T-6 is

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SF T-7 is

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

SF T-8 is

[REDACTED]

Instant file

LEAD

SAN FRANCISCO Will follow and report matters pertaining to captioned Subject. Next report being due October 30, 1968.

- B* -
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 2 - 115th MI Group (RM)
1 - NISO - 12ND (RM)
1 - OSI - 19th District (RM)

Report of: WILLIAM A. COHENDET
Date: 7/25/68

Office: SAN FRANCISCO

Field Office File #: 100-53902

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Communist Party (CP) national leadership during current period expressed belief that Vietnam crisis and the murder of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING gave the Party an opportunity to make real gains in the racial field. CP candidate for President of the United States, CHARLENE MITCHELL, was in San Francisco in July, 1968, to offer assistance to the Black Panther Party (BPP) in the HUEY NEWTON murder trial in Oakland, California. No specific areas of aid proposed by the BPP leadership. Afro-American Commission, NCDPC, called for complete independence for Negro labor unions and for recognition of BPP as only organization paying attention to real Negro problems. It was urged that the CP support all BPP candidates running for political office. ROSCOE PROCTOR, Negro National Committeeman, CPUSA, advised Negro CP club members against acts of sabotage and fire bombing saying it was official CP policy to forbid such activity by Party members and any violations would result in expulsion from the Party. East Bay Ghetto Club CP has only seven or eight members of the Negro race. Influence of CP among Negro element not noted as extensive and East Bay Ghetto Club admittedly has magnified its role in reports to the CP District Office. Some white CP Club members not in agreement with the very militant Negro movement and other whites have been accused of "white chauvinism". Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) in its monthly magazine of June, 1968, urged members to defend the BPP free HUEY NEWTON and ELDRIDGE CLEAVER.

- P* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP I

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification~~

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SF 100-53902
WAC:jl

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA (CPUSA)

1. At a meeting of the Illinois District Communist Party held in Chicago, April 6 and 7, 1968, sponsored by the National Trade Union Commission, CPUSA GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CPUSA, eulogized Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING and blamed racism for his murder. HALL called the Negro reaction to the slaying "completely justified". HALL assigned three Party leaders to draw up a resolution on KING's death.

In this connection ALBERT J. LIMA, San Francisco CP leader, mentioned that 75,000 white people had marched for peace in San Francisco earlier and he wondered if they could get the same 75,000 to march against racism on April 27, 1968.

GEORGE MEYERS, Chairman of the National Trade Union Commission, CPUSA, stated that the financial crisis, the failure of the public to support the war in Vietnam and the assassination of KING offered the Party an opportunity to make real gains especially in the industrial concentrations. The Party line should be "peace" and "equality for Negroes".

SF T-1
4/8/68

News caster GARY PARK, Channel 2 Television, Oakland, California, on July 16, 1968, stated that CHARLENE MITCHELL, Negro CP candidate for President of the United States, was in the Bay Area on that date and had offered her support to the Black Panther Party (BPP) in their attempts to free HUEY NEWTON. No details of her offer were disclosed by PARK. HUEY NEWTON is the self-described Minister of Defense for the BPP and is presently in Alameda County Jail awaiting trial for murder of an Oakland police officer.

A characterization of the BPP
is contained in the Appendix.

SAC 100-53902
WAC:jl

The "San Francisco Chronicle" issue of July 17, 1968, carried a news story that MITCHELL was in the Bay Area to offer aid of the CPUSA to the BPP in any way desired. MITCHELL said that she had spoken to ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, Minister of Information of the BPP about this matter but CLEAVER had no specific request to make for assistance. MITCHELL said that CLEAVER had accepted her offer as he would an offer from any other citizen.

The CPUSA according to ROSCOE PROCTOR, publicly-admitted member of the National Committee, had an official view on sabotage and fire bombing.

At a meeting of the East Bay Ghetto Club on April 18, 1968, PROCTOR stated that the CPUSA does not condone violence such as sabotage and fire bombing and did not want to be blamed for any such destructive activity by others. Any Party member indulging in such action would be immediately expelled. Furthermore, the Party would deny that anyone belonging to the Party would do such a thing, and if a Party member got himself involved the Party would deny that he had ever been a member and would refuse him any assistance in case of prosecution. PROCTOR, who is a Negro, stated that the white leadership of the CP was responsible for this attitude but said that since this was the Party line members had to adhere to it and those wishing to do otherwise would do so at their own risk.

SF T-2
4/23/68

2. PLANS FROM DISTRICT LEVEL

A report on the Negro question was presented to the Northern California District CP (NCD CP) Convention held at Berkeley, June 15, and 16, 1968. This report stated as follows:

Party Program - Afro-American Commission

THE THREE-FOLD CHARACTER OF THE AFRO-AMERICAN QUESTION
WITHIN THE U.S.: RACE, NATIONAL, AND CLASS

I. Race

"The people of different countries differ greatly from each other in the colour of the skin, hair and eyes, the type of hair, the shape of the eyelids, nose, lips, face and head, in the length of the body and its proportions. These features vary noticeably among people of one country, but a certain combination of them has a fairly stable hereditary character and serve as a basis for classifying those who possess them as belonging to a particular race."--The Races of Mankind, by M. Nesturkh

From the 17th century up until the Civil War, the black people brought to this country as slaves came mainly from tribal formations of the "Negroid" peoples of West Africa. Their distinctive racial characteristics have been used to develop many pseudo-scientific theories of black race inferiority in order to justify racism and our national oppression.

II. National Character

While possessing their own tribal languages, customs, morals, traditions, Africans had not yet developed nationhood. Modern nations appeared on the scene only with the development of capitalism.

The nationality of black people in the US derives from their transformation, during three centuries of slavery, from millions of individuals of numerous tribes inhabiting different territories of Africa and speaking different languages, into communities of people having a definite community of language (English) and territory (slave-exploiting areas of the US) and a certain community of economic life (agriculture, building trades, culinary and household arts) and psychological makeup, manifesting itself in a common culture. This formation of the Negro nationality in the US in conditions of slavery conformed to the universal pattern of evolution from the clan, tribe, and confederation of tribes in the period of pre-capitalist productive relations. However, in contrast to the development of other nationalities into nations under the aegis of capitalist productive relations, and notwithstanding the emancipation of the slaves in 1863 and the subsequent supplanting of slave and feudal productive relations by capitalist relations, this embryonic national development of US Negroes was suspended, "frozen," and remains so today.

Migration and urbanization have divorced Afro-Americans from the land; that is, from a common territory that would rivet the nationality together in a stable community and facilitate the development to nationhood. Afro-Americans today live throughout the country within compact majorities of other nationalities. Despite their dispersion, however, these 23 million US citizens are separated from the rest of the population, irrespective of class, occupational, religious or ethnic characteristics, by ghettos, segregation and discrimination. Thus, Afro-Americans remain a separate national group with a separate national character.

The question has been raised: "But if the black people in the US did not come from an already existing nation how can they be considered a nationality or a national minority? In answer to that question, we say that nationality or national character is a feature of nationhood which is formed and must form as a condition for development into nationhood. Living a common economic life and in the same conditions of life, people develop common traits of national character; the systematic intercourse between considerable numbers of people leads to the creation of a common culture which is national in form. A common psychological makeup is influenced by the material conditions of life--it is a coagulation of impressions derived by people from their environment. Thus, black people have developed nationality and a national

A major aspect of the special and national character of the oppression of Afro-Americans in the US is cultural oppression, manifested in the common meaning of "culture" -- the culture of the classical Northern European ruling class -- slavery's history; enforced illiteracy; and forcible replacement of African languages, religions and institutions by English, Christianity and slavery; the suppression and distortion of African and Afro-American history in the schools; the setting up, in the mass media, of the white middle and upper classes as standards of beauty, life style, values and behavior, and in every other aspect of American life. The Afro-American "way of life" is in almost every aspect a culture of resistance and response to oppression. Cultural oppression acts, to the extent to which it is successful, to undermine the unity and sense of identity required in the Afro-American people's struggle to control their own destiny; hence the increasing emphasis on pride in black culture and national identity, the rejection of conforming to white middle class standards as the price for political, economic or social equality, is a major weapon against the special oppression of the Afro-American people.

The concept of national minority as used in the past few years implies that black people are an integral part of the North American nation and that they will proceed towards total integration uninterruptedly without first passing through some form of control of their own community or enjoying some of the special rights and compensatory measures which must be accorded an oppressed people. Before real equality can be achieved this concept must be re-examined.

III. Class Character of the Black People in the US

Though discriminated against and oppressed as a people, all of the economic classes which are common to the capitalist mode of production are to be found among Afro-Americans: black people are working farmers and agricultural workers, a small percentage of them belong to the urban middle class--professionals and small businessmen--and an even smaller percentage are black capitalists. But in their overwhelming majority--77 to 90%--black people in the US belong to the industrial working class.

The Afro-American People in the US an Oppressed People

Afro-American people in the US are oppressed as a people in every field of economic, political, social, and cultural life. This oppression is confirmed by the record of history, the statements of scientists and scholars, the statistics of both official governmental and private fact-finding agencies, and the culture of black people themselves, including numerous appeals for justice directed to authorities such as the United Nations.

As Afro-Americans, the black workers share the same aspirations to be free of oppression as all other Afro-Americans, and they therefore participate in the Afro-American liberation movement. As workers, they also share the same aspirations to end capitalist exploitation as the North American working class, and therefore participate in the working class movement.

Racism and Super Exploitation of Afro-Americans

The white chauvinist variety of racism arose during the slave trade, which was a method of primitive accumulation pursued by the rising bourgeoisie of Europe.

When the slave trade encountered opposition, the profiteers from this inhuman business devised arguments of the alleged inferiority and subhuman character of Africans, to justify the traffic.

Similarly, when slavery in the US came under attack from the abolitionists, the slave-owners and their sympathizers among the northern bourgeoisie developed an entire body of racist thought: history, biology, psychology, anthropology, religion, philosophy, science were bent to the service of racist propaganda. Those arguments were the forerunners of present-day white chauvinism. From the big monopolies and bankers to the landlords and small

businessmen, all sections of the business community profit from racism and discrimination today. The elaborate and complex apparatus of state forces, governmental institutions, administrative controls, laws, customs and organizations which oppress the Afro-American nationality have as their primary objective--the protection of the wealth and the further enrichment of those who own and control the country's productive resources. In particular, the disfranchisement of Afro-Americans through outright denial of voting rights or through fraud or gerrymandering, results in all levels of government being loaded with the most reactionary labor-hating officials, many of whom control major committees of congress and kill progressive legislation, retarding the country as a whole.

Racism justifies oppression of Afro-American, Spanish-speaking and Indian people, to win the support of the white workers for a policy of super-exploitation of colored workers. Although apparently directed only against colored people, racism and white chauvinism is essentially a weapon in the exploitation of the white workers. The wage differential, the working conditions and treatment accorded Afro-Americans are actually determinants of the norms for the white working class. The system of Afro-American oppression, chauvinism and racism breeds opportunism in the labor movement, divides its ranks along color lines and retards all workers' struggles against capitalist exploitation. It increases the rate of profit and reinforces the economic and political control of the owning class.

Therefore the questions of race and class cannot be separated when dealing with the solution to the problems of the Afro-American in the US: racism is a basic instrument of class oppression and the major barrier to progress for black and white; the struggle against racism is a central part of the class struggle and the basic question facing the entire country. Because of the dominant working class composition of the Afro-American people and the fusion of their oppression with class exploitation within capitalist society, the basic economic solution in their struggle for freedom becomes the resolution of the basic economic contradiction of capitalism (i.e. private ownership of the means of production and social productive relations).

Moreover, as Marx said, "an idea becomes a material force when it is gripped by the minds of the masses". So it is with racism in the minds of white Americans. Agitation and education alone is not sufficient to eradicate racism in the US. What is required is fundamental change in the material conditions of Afro-Americans and genuine economic, political and social equality. This will require both ending the oppression of black people and massive compensatory measures to eradicate the effects of 350 years of oppression. Due to the national character of the Afro-American question, their historical oppression as a people, their resulting hostility and suspicion toward white Americans (which is natural, inevitable and legitimate), the building of real, i.e. voluntary, working class unity requires that Afro-Americans be supported by the entire working class in their quest to determine their own destiny.

With the above as background, we believe that the political solution to the Afro-American question is to be found within the framework of the principle of national self-determination. While this principle applies both to nations and oppressed nationalities, due to the uniqueness of the historical development of the Afro-American people on the North American continent, none of the various existing forms applied throughout the world in resolving the national question fit the concrete circumstances of the Afro-American people in the US today.

Among the most obvious differences from conditions facing other liberation movements struggling for self-determination are that Afro-Americans:

are in their majority working class rather than peasants or farmers

suffer oppression and super-exploitation of labor power alone as opposed to super-exploitation of labor and expropriation of land and natural resources

share a common economic life with the "oppressor nation" in a highly developed capitalist society, as opposed to a separate undeveloped--mainly feudal--colonial economy.

In order to meet the needs of the black working masses it follows from the above basic differences that the content of the national movement of Afro-Americans must be anti-monopoly and socialist-oriented, and led by the black working class, rather than bourgeois-democratic pro capitalist-oriented, and led by the black bourgeoisie. While bourgeois democracy opens up broader areas of democracy, mass participation and struggle, the needs of black masses require: social ownership of production and distribution, not private; cooperative effort, not individual; international working class solidarity, not national competition and antagonisms; full employment, not competition within a steadily shrinking job market.

In projecting the need for black power for black control of the black community we wish to stress the working class character of the overwhelming majority of black people, and the necessity that that control be exercised by the working class and poor sections of the black community first of all. The struggle for black community control over schools, police, welfare, urban renewal, etc. must be based on a program that understands the source of the oppression of the Afro-American people in its super-exploitation by capitalism. Black people are in misery because capitalism has made and continues to make huge profits off their sweat and at their expense. Tax money for highways subsidizing the auto monopolies, rather than providing cheap mass transportation; subsidies for profitable suburban housing that excludes the black masses instead of decent housing for the low income families; billions in tax money to the war, oil, agri-business and other monopolies, instead of the peoples money to end the decaying schools, horribly inadequate hospitals and public health facilities, scarce recreation -- all these hit the working class harder than any other section; but they hit the mass of Afro-American people hardest of all.

Add to this the effect of automation installed to supplant workers for higher profits which throws the burden of unemployment at catastrophic levels on the black community, especially black young people; the use of racism to prevent unionization keeping the standard of living of millions of white workers low and black workers lowest of all. All this plus the fact that two million black workers and their families are part of the trade union movement and therefore right at the heart of capitalist production, sharing the situation of all workers, yet suffering special discrimination in the plants and from the unions.

The national character of the Afro-American people, their special oppression and especially the new movement for black pride, black unity and black culture has put the black workers in the lead of struggles that are in the interest of the entire working class. The Poor People's March is a dramatic example of how the organizations of the Afro-American people can initiate and lead struggles that unite black, brown and white.

The capitalist class is moving to block the anti-capitalist, working class content to the struggle for black power. The Ford Foundation and other establishment outfits are pouring money into militant black groups. They are pressuring them to seek the support of big business and, in the name of black control, trying to turn the black community against the trade unions. The adoption by CORE of the slogan "Black Capitalism" shows how deep this danger is.

This attempt to buy off middle class militants fits in with the move to turn the ghetto into another source of tax supported profits, like the war industries. Proposals and programs for the federal government to provide tax incentives and subsidies to make projects like housing rehabilitation

Afro-American Commission--5
and small manufacturing that creates jobs profitable. Profit destroyed
decent housing; now they want profits to restore decent housing.

These programs, justified in the name of improving conditions in the black community and giving lip service to black community control, are a major threat to black community control and to black power.

They put projects in the ghetto under the control of white capitalist corporations. They tie community leaders to these corporations; cutting them off from the people, putting them on the payroll of the exploiters of the community. Such programs cut the funds that really could be available to the community, by wasting in profits to the corporations that could go directly to cooperatives fully controlled by the community. These profits are an added tax burden on the working class--black, brown and white--that lines the pockets of the white power structure, without benefitting the black community.

Black capitalist control of business in the black community is better than white capitalist control; but it is not a program that meets the needs of the community or strengthens the power and organizations of the masses to fight against their exploitation and oppression. Private profits are not fully put to work for the community. Stores and small businesses are guided by the need to make profit, not operated to serve the needs of and under control of the community. The economic power of the community is in the hands of the tiny black middle class. But if the stores, rehabilitation programs, job creating, and manufacturing are organized on a cooperative, non-profit basis, all the funds are used in the interest of the community; decisions are made by the community; and the poor and working people, who are the overwhelming majority, strengthen their organized power to fight against the white capitalist power structure.

In every area of American life, for the Afro-American people to be able to fight effectively against special oppression, for full equality, there must be a fight for black community control of the institutions that affect the lives of black people.

On Education - All the institutions of mass education are dominated by white upper class people and culture. For black children to be taught for a life of dignity, pride in self and black culture, and trained to work in jobs with dignity for the future, the hold of white upper class standards, outlook and expectations must be broken. This means black community control over every aspect of the teaching of black children, including curriculum, teachers, textbooks, planning, building, etc. This also means full participation of the organized black community in the decisions controlling the larger educational system. Full awareness of black, Hispano, and Puerto Rican culture must become a part of the education of all Americans - to destroy the idea that culture is upper class European white culture.

Bourgeois domination of education also imposes its standards and priorities on the education of all working people. The fight for control of the education of black children by black people points the way for the fight by working people for control of education.
Political power - Forms must be fought for to give black communities political power. Racist motivated electoral district boundaries and schemes for preventing black majorities from winning and taking over city and county governments must be changed and defeated. New districts must be drawn to maximize black and brown representation. Reforms are also needed at the state and national levels.

In addition, decision making over many services affecting the community should be decentralized so that local black, brown and white working class communities can have control of their own police, schools, welfare, recreation, public health, etc. This should be seen, however, in the context that the ruling class that dominates the politics and economics of whole regions has got to be made to fork over vastly greater resources.

Afro-American Commission--6

Police - Because they defend the property of the exploiters of the black and brown communities; because their white racist culture causes them to see black people as suspect, dangerous and criminal; because they are controlled by the white bourgeoisie outside of the black and brown community; the police play the role of a foreign occupying army in the black and brown community.

Police in the black community must not only be black, they must live in the community they patrol, and must be answerable to local, black community boards for their procedures and conduct. As long as the community does not have control of its own police, it must take steps to defend itself against the murderous invading army that threatens the safety of every Afro-American and especially the young, the militant, the local leaders of the fight for black liberation, the resistance to the occupation.

We advocate the organization in the black and brown community of effective defense against police, army, and white racist vigilante terror, including legal defense, medical aid, patrols over the police, and armed self-defense - organized and individual. This area especially requires a massive educational and organizational campaign in the white community on the nature of police violence and repression in the black community, on the domination of racist and fascist minded elements in the police forces, and on the threat to the rights of the whole working class and middle class dissenters of the bloated rightist terror armies that are America's urban police forces today.

These armies have been built up especially to occupy and suppress the black community, and the black community is leading here in the fight to check the police.

SF 100-53902
WAC:jl

The above material was made available by SF T-3
on June 17 and June 24, 1968.

A meeting of the NCD CP Afro-American Commission was held at 411 Pierce Street, San Francisco, on June 7, 1968. This commission was formerly named the Negro Commission but the new name was ordered by the National CP Office. ROSCOE PROCTOR at this meeting having had difficulty with a previous pre-convention draft, presented his re-written version. This draft called for the complete independence for the Negro. As noted in the formal report immediately above, source reported that PROCTOR was stressing the Negro's right to secede from labor unions and to establish his own since the present unions had not treated the Negro fairly. The draft also called for CP recognition of the BPP as the only such organization paying attention to real Negro problems. This support should include backing any and all BPP candidates for public office. The commission accepted the draft of PROCTOR who intended to proceed to present it at the District CP convention to be held on June 15, 1968.

SF T-3
6/17/68

At an earlier meeting of the NCD CP Negro Commission on May 5, 1968, held at 411 Pierce Street, San Francisco, members had been urged to have people join the poor people's march. There was some discontent presented by the rank and file members because the Party leadership had not decided if any Party members would go on the bus to offer a leadership role to the marchers.

SF T-3
5/8/68

At a meeting of the NCD CP, 81 Clementina Street, San Francisco, on April 20, 1968, San Francisco Party leader, ALY THIBODEAUX, complained about the poor attendance and pointed out that the same situation seemed to arise whenever the agenda concerned the Negro people. THIBODEAUX pointed out that if the CP members were not interested in Negro matters, the Negro would not be interested in the CP program. It was mentioned at this meeting that CP Youth Clubs had donated \$23 to the BOBBY HUTTON Fund. BOBBY HUTTON was a member of the BPP who was killed in a shootout with the Oakland Police Department in April, 1968.

SF T-3
4/23/68

SF 100-53902
WAC:jl

A meeting of the Black Caucus of the NCDCCP was held at St. Helena, California, on March 23 and 24, 1968, under the direction of ROSCOE PROCTOR. The points brought out at this meeting were as follows:

(1) Get as many trade union people as possible to join the MARTIN LUTHER KING March to Washington, D.C., April 22, 1968.

(2) Hold a protest rally against the so-called heavy weight championship fight in Oakland, California April 27, 1968, because CASSIUS CLAY while still regarded as champion by PROCTOR was not fighting in the contest.

(3) PROCTOR advocated a candidacy of JOHN GEORGE for Congress from the Oakland District. This decision was questioned by other black persons present since HUEY NEWTON of the BPP was also running for the same position. PROCTOR said that the Party position was to support JOHN GEORGE for political office and to support NEWTON's defense in court. (It is to be noted that the BPP wanted to free NEWTON without trial.)

(4) The CP should send representatives to meetings of the new Black United Front. (The Black United Front was an idea promulgated by STOKELY CARMICHAEL when he appeared at a public meeting in Oakland in February, 1968. CARMICHAEL urged that all Negro militant organizations unite for more effective action. CARMICHAEL is a black militant leader formerly chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, (SNCC).

A characterization of SNCC
is contained in the appendix.

(5) PROCTOR planned to set up a Negro commission to try to coordinate the efforts and activities of Negroes and Mexican Americans in the Bay Area.

PROCTOR suggested that the Center of the Alliance For Black Unity in Oakland be used in the campaign to urge support for JOHN GEORGE.

SF T-4
3/25/68

SF 100-53902
WAC:jl

At a meeting of the NCDGP, April 20, 1968, at 81 Clementina Street, San Francisco, matters for "Black Liberation" while on the agenda were not taken up but were postponed until June, 1968. At the same time the Party agreed to make a financial donation to the BPP. The deadline for same being set as May 6. The amount to be contributed was not stated. ROSCOE PROCTOR at this meeting recommended that the Party prepare to attempt to bring about work stoppages when blacks were shot down in the streets.

SF T-5
5/2/68

The San Francisco County Committee CPUSA, held a meeting at 1027 Brussels Street in San Francisco, on May 13, 1968. At this time it was announced that the Party was considering reorganizing the twelve clubs in the county into nine new ones. One would be called the Bobby Hutton Club where black and white comrades would concentrate on problems of racism and the building of the CP in the black community.

SF T-6
5/28/68

At a meeting of the East Bay Ghetto Club held at 1627 Woolsey Street, Berkeley, on April 1, 1968, OZZO MARROW, a member, reported on his efforts at the Black United Front meetings. He said there were 600 Negroes active in various militant groups and MARROW felt that it would be possible to bring some of these into the Black Cultural Center that the East Bay Ghetto Club had been trying to organize. ROSCOE PROCTOR hoped to be able to organize these various elements which so far were scattered around the Bay Area and PROCTOR instructed MARROW to continue to try to gain the confidence of members of these organizations. PROCTOR urged all possible members to attend demonstrations against the proposed heavy-weight championship fight in Oakland on April 27, 1968. ✓

PROCTOR commented that the black members' meeting at St. Helena on March 23, 1968, was not considered to have been much of a success since only ten out of a possible 35 to 40 people attended the meeting. PROCTOR complained that the Black Cultural Center in Oakland was not being used to its full advantage and also the rent was due again. PROCTOR said that he had told the CP District leaders that the East Bay Ghetto Club was already holding meetings with black militant groups and he could not go on lying much longer. Any meeting

SF 100-53902
WAC:jl

with the black groups by members of of the East Bay Ghetto Club would have to use the cultural center in the future.

SF T-2
4/5/68

SF T-6 on April 15, 1968, advised that the new headquarters for the East Bay Ghetto Club is to be known as the Alliance for Black Unity and the Black United Front was to be at 3092 Sacramento Street, Berkeley.

At a meeting of the East Bay Ghetto Club at the above address on April 18, 1968, ROSCOE PROCTOR reported that he had told ALBERT LIMA that he had invited the BPP to use the new cultural center and member OZZO MARROW claimed that in conferring with other militant groups he received their promise to become part of the Alliance for Black Unity.

SF T-6
4/23/68

At still another meeting of this club on April 29, 1968, ROSCOE PROCTOR led a discussion on how to implement the call of CARMICHAEL in February for unity among the blacks. As of the end of April, PROCTOR knew of no attempt at unity which had been successful and he thought it would be a feather in the cap of the East Bay Ghetto Club if they would be the ones to initiate a move to unify the efforts. PROCTOR proposed getting together all black trade unionists in the Bay Area and also to possibly support a general strike if nothing was done to answer the blacks' problems. PROCTOR suggested that such a strike would cripple "whitie" more than violence. PROCTOR also mentioned that black club members must protect themselves at all cost but the program should be only for self-defense and not for offense. Club members agreed it would be better to support the strike method suggested by PROCTOR rather than to think about guerilla war tactics. PROCTOR again voiced opposition to any schemes involving sabotage.

SF T-2
4/29/68

SF 100-53902
WAC:jl

SF T-2 advised on May 23, 1968, that the East Bay Ghetto Club which was a Negro organization in the Communist Party had only six regular members for a considerable time but due to some new arrivals in the area, the club now had seven or eight members. 7

The NCD CP Youth Conference held at 81 Clementina Street, San Francisco, March 30, 1968, recommended that the Party should devote a workshop to racism. This workshop was held and as a result the group urged support to the "Free Huey Newton" movement and listed the dates of scheduled demonstrations in his behalf. The workshop also called for the support of the BPP's candidates such as ELDRIDGE CLEAVER. ✓

SF T-7
4/1/68

The Sunset Club of the CP met on May 4, 1968, at 799 Clayton Street, San Francisco. Some of the members were reported to be not in agreement with the very militant Negro movement. The violence of some of these persons was not considered a practical solution to the problem. The Party members present indicated they would accept black power, only as a political activity.

SF T-8
5/9/68

At a meeting of the Fillmore Club, CP, 41 Woodland Street, San Francisco, on June 19, 1968, member JUANITA ✓ WHEELER, was critical of two fellow members who were white, for displaying what she called "white chauvinism" toward Negroes. She said that these members had made critical remarks of Negro burglars and she also said that one of the club members had gone so far as to move out of an address in San Francisco when WHEELER and another Negro family moved in.

SF T-3
6/21/68

B. THE YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (YSA)

The "Young Socialist" magazine issue of June, 1968, contained a feature article on HUEY P. NEWTON. This was in the form of an interview with NEWTON in jail by DERRICK MORRISON, National Committee member of the YSA. This interview attempted to publicize the usual points of the BPP in question and answer form. The same issue contained another article by Editor CAROL LIPMAN entitled, "Defend the Panthers-- Free Huey Newton--Free Eldridge Cleaver". LIPMAN called on the readers to organize support for the BPP in each area. This would be in the form of meetings where the real story of the attacks on the Black Panthers could be told and funds collected. Also in the form of enlisting the interests of prominent citizens or in demanding that the California Adult Authority release ELDRIDGE CLEAVER from jail. It was pointed out that information concerning CLEAVER could be secured from the International Committee to Release Eldridge Cleaver, P.O. Box 2967, Customs House, San Francisco, California.

CLEAVER was in jail in Vacaville, California, until his release by a local judge as a result of his having taken part in a shootout with the Oakland Police Department in April, 1968, at a time when he was on parole from another California offense.

A characterization of the YSA is contained in the appendix.

II. COMMUNIST PARTY TACTICS

There is no material to report under this category during the period.

III. COMMUNIST PARTY PENETRATION
AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND
OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

There is no information as to Communist influence in the activities of racial organizations in this area at this time.

BLACK PANTHER PARTY, aka
Black Panther Party for
Self Defense

A source advised that the Black Panther Party for Self Defense (BPPSD) was formed by HUEY PERCY NEWTON, Minister of Defense, and BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, Chairman, in December, 1966, as a militant black nationalist political organization to combat "police brutality," to unite militant black youth, and to determine the destiny of black communities. The political philosophy was taken from writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of Communist China and black militant writers.

In March, 1968, the name of the organization was changed to Black Panther Party (BPP).

The official BPP publication, "The Black Panther Party - Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates use of guns and guerrilla tactics in their violent revolutionary program to end oppression of black people.

On February 17, 1968, ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, Minister of Information, announced merger of the BPP and Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and bestowed title of Minister of Justice, BPP, upon H. RAP BROWN, Chairman of SNCC.

SNCC is a militant Negro organization which preaches black supremacy.

NEWTON, aforementioned, is incarcerated in the Alameda County Jail, Oakland, California, awaiting trial on charge of murder of an Oakland police officer.

Headquarters of BPP and Huey P. Newton Defense Fund are located at 4421 Grove Street, Oakland, California.

APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

A source advised on August 1, 1960, that the San Francisco Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was formed approximately in the early part of 1938, and the Oakland Branch of the SWP was formed in the latter part of 1938.

A second source advised on October 26, 1959, that the name of the Oakland Branch of the SWP was changed to the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP.

A third source advised on May 1, 1967, that the San Francisco Branch and the Oakland-Berkeley Branch of the SWP follow the policies and directives of the National SWP with which they are affiliated.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE (known in the San Francisco Bay Area as the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance, aka the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance, Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist)

A source advised on May 16, 1960, that the Bay Area Young Socialist Alliance (BAYSA) was formed in February, 1958, as the Bay Area Committee for the Young Socialist (BACYS). At a later stage in its development prior to adoption of the name BAYSA, the organization was known as the Bay Area Committee of the Young Socialist Alliance (BACYSA).

The source advised that as a result of a national convention held April 15-17, 1960, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the BAYSA became a branch of the national organization to be known as the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) and will carry out in the Northern California area the policies of the YSA.

A second source advised May 1, 1967, that the BAYSA is currently active and is composed of two locals: The San Francisco YSA and the Berkeley YSA.

The first source advised on May 1, 1967, that the BAYSA, although ostensibly an independent organization, is in reality controlled by the San Francisco Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP) and the Oakland Branch, SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"YOUNG SOCIALIST"

The "Young Socialist" is a magazine published five times a year by the Young Socialist Alliance. The October, 1964, edition, the initial edition utilizing the magazine format, relates that this magazine succeeds the "Young Socialist" newspaper in an effort to provide "more facts on more general issues than a small newspaper can."

The newspaper "Young Socialist" was formerly described as the official organ of the Young Socialist Alliance.

The "Young Socialist" maintains headquarters at Room 535, 41 Union Square West, New York City, and the mailing address of P.O.Box 471, Cooper Station, New York, New York 10003.

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APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
San Francisco, California

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

July 23, 1968

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA WILLIAM A. COHENDET, dated and captioned as above, at San Francisco.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE PHILADELPHIA	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE JUL 29 1968	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 4/1 - 7/24/68
TITLE OF CASE CIRM		REPORT MADE BY CHARLES J. WYLAND	TYPED BY LPM
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCES

Report of SA CHARLES J. WYLAND dated 4/25/68 at Philadelphia.

-P*-

LEADS

NEW YORK (INFO):

One copy of this report is being designated for New York pursuant to Bureau instructions.

PHILADELPHIA:

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

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- 1 - MI, Philadelphia (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-153735)(Info)(RM)
- 2 - Philadelphia (100-47672)

1 JUL 30 1968

REC- 38

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, OSI, SEC. SER.
Request Recd.	DATE: 1SD, CRD, RAO
Date Fwd.	DATE FOW: 8/2/68
How Fwd.	HOW FOW: [REDACTED]
By	BY: [REDACTED]

Notations

RACIAL INT. SECT.

53 AUG 5 1968

ICC rpt 8069 RD

PH 100-47672

Will follow and report activities in this matter.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This report is classified "~~confidential~~" since the data reported from PH T-1 - PH T-3, if revealed, could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

All persons identified as members of the CP are listed in the Security Index or are informants or sources.

INFORMANTS

PH T-1

b3
b7D
b7E

PH T-2

PH T-3

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - OSI, Philadelphia (RM)
1 - NISO, Philadelphia (RM)
1 - MI, Philadelphia (RM)

Report of: CHARLES J. WYLAND
Date: JUL 29 1968

Office: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Field Office File #: 100-47672
Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: THIS REPORT COVERS THE PERIOD 4/1 - 6/30/68.
GEORGE MEYERS, National Labor Secretary at meeting of the Trade Union Club, CPEPD, in 4/68 stated the CP is attempting to organize workers in the South so the CP can infiltrate organized workers and increase CP influence among Negroes. ARNOLD JOHNSON, National Legislative Director, CPUSA, stated CHARLENE MITCHELL, a member of the National Committee, CPUSA, would be meeting with some representatives of the Poor People's March. HENRY WINSTON, National Chairman, CPUSA, stated he had cancelled a meeting with representatives of the SCLC to attend a meeting in Philadelphia on 6/17/68, and that CP members had been working with SCLC. At meeting of leaders of CPEPD in 4/68 it was decided a breakthrough must be made in the Negro community and the best place to start would be with SCLC in helping them with the Poor People's March. DEBBIE BELL, a member of the National Committee, CPUSA, and a member of the District Board, CPEPD, was sent to Atlanta, Ga., to attend the funeral of MARTIN LUTHER KING.

-P*-

Details: I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A.(CPUSA)

A. Plans at Strategy, Party Line, and
the Like, at National Meetings
Including Expressions by National
and Other Functionaries

On April 22 and 23, 1968, PH T-1 advised that at an enlarged meeting of the Trade Union Club, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), held on April 21, 1968, GEORGE MEYERS, National Labor Secretary, CPUSA, stated the CP was building the union movement to organize workers in the South so that the CP will then be able to infiltrate the organized workers and increase CP influence among Negroes. MEYERS also suggested that CP members join the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

On April 24, 1968, PH T-2, and on April 26, 1968, PH T-3 advised that GEORGE MEYERS was the featured speaker at a meeting of the Philadelphia Social Science Forum Committee (PSSFC), held on Friday, April 19, 1968, at the Hotel Philadelphia, Broad and Wood Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. The topic was entitled, "Racism, the Working Class, and the Left."

A characterization of PSSFC is attached hereto.

GEORGE MEYERS stated to the 50 people present that he had traveled throughout the country and it is obvious there are many rank and file movements being built which clearly reflect dissatisfaction with the labor leadership. Although a wide gap exists between the white people and the black people, unity could be built.

On June 20, 1968, PH T-3 advised that at a meeting of the District Board, CPEPD, held on June 6, 1968, DAVE BELL, a member of the District Board, stated there was not too much activity on the Poor People's March in Philadelphia; however, several other peace groups had decided to charter buses for the trip to Washington, D.C., on June 19, 1968, and urge the groups to mobilize support for it.

ARNOLD JOHNSON, National Legislative Director, CPUSA, stated CHARLENE MITCHELL, a member of the National Committee, CPUSA, who was then working in the National Office of the CP on Negro work, would be meeting with some of the people from the Poor People's Campaign. According to JOHNSON, MITCHELL was also meeting with some people in New Jersey who were active in the SCLC.

On June 19, 1968, PH T-3 learned that when HENRY WINSTON, National Chairman, CPUSA, was in Philadelphia during June 1968, he expressed concern over the question of leadership within the SCLC and he stated that he had cancelled a meeting with two people from SCLC in South Carolina so that he might attend a meeting in Philadelphia on June 17, 1968. He indicated, however, that he would meet with these people the following day.

WINSTON also stated that some leaders from the SCLC had approached the CP seeking help from individuals with organizational ability. As a result, CHARLENE MITCHELL, JARVIS TYNER, and JAMES JACKSON, all members of the National Committee, CPUSA, had been working with them.

E. Plans, Strategy, Party Line, and
the Like Made at District and Lower
Level Meetings Including Expressions
By Local Leaders and Rank and File
Members

On April 24, 1968, PH T-3 advised the meeting of the District Board, CPEPD, held on April 4, 1968, was very brief due to the death of MARTIN LUTHER KING. It was evident that everyone at this meeting was visibly upset over this tragedy.

On April 24, 1968, PH T-3 advised the Press Committee of the CPEPD held an affair on April 7, 1968, to raise funds. However, this affair was brief so that those in attendance could attend the Memorial Services for MARTIN LUTHER KING being held at Convention Hall, Philadelphia, that same evening.

On April 24, 1968, PH T-3 advised that at a meeting of some of the leaders of the CPEPD held on April 8, 1968, a discussion was held concerning the Negro People's Movement. It was felt that a breakthrough must be made in the Negro community and the best place to start was with the SCLC by helping them organize and mobilize the Poor People's Campaign.

After further discussion, it was decided that DEBBIE BELL, a member of the District Board, CPEPD, as well as a member of the National Committee, CPUSA, would be assigned to work with the SCLC and that she should attend the funeral for MARTIN LUTHER KING.

On May 24, 1968, PH T-3 advised that at a meeting of the Executive Committee, CPEPD, held May 8, 1968, DAVE BELL gave a report on the Poor People's March in Washington, D.C. According to BELL, as far as the CP is concerned, its main concentration was the initiation of food centers. He indicated the Party should attempt to have white people support and participate in the Poor People's March.

On May 20, 1968, PH T-3 advised DEBBIE BELL of Philadelphia attended the meeting of the National Negro Commission, CPUSA, held in New York City on May 19, 1968.

On June 26, 1968, PH T-3 advised that at the District Convention of the CPEPD held on June 22 and 23, 1968, DAVE BELL led the discussion on the Party Program. He stated the entire section dealing with the Negro question should be rewritten. He related the National Negro Commission, CPUSA, is of the same opinion. He was critical of the Program in that it did not raise the basic question of Negro needs, community control, education, etc.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PHILADELPHIA SOCIAL SCIENCE FORUM COMMITTEE

A source advised on November 14 and 17, 1958, that a meeting of the District Education Commission, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), was held November 13, 1958, at 3425 Powelton Avenue, Philadelphia. At this meeting, DANIEL RUBIN, the District Education Director, presented a proposal for a series of forums under the nominal sponsorship of the Philadelphia Social Science Forum Committee (PSSFC). The source stated that the PSSFC was merely a paper organization, and this series of forums was organized by the District Education Commission and had to be approved by the District Committee (CPEPD) before being put into effect.

This source stated on June 12, 1959; November 5, 1959; and October 21, 1960, that the PSSFC remained under the control of the District Education Commission, CPEPD.

A second source reported on October 9, 1961, that the District Executive Committee (DEC), CPEPD, met on October 2, 1961, and approved plans to hold and to support a new series of forums of the PSSFC beginning November 10, 1961, and ending in May, 1962.

The second source on May 8, 1964 advised that the main purpose of the PSSFC is to bring to Philadelphia well-known speakers who have a pro-Communist point of view. Included among the speakers each year are national leaders of the Communist Party, USA.

The second source added on May 6, 1968 that the PSSFC continued to meet during 1962 through 1968 and that it remains under the control of the CPEPD.

-5*-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

July 29, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent CHARLES J.
 WYLAND dated and captioned as
 above at Philadelphia, Pa.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 7/29/68

FROM: SAC, Kansas City (100-11934) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
(OO: New York)

ReBulet to Albany, dated 8/28/64, and KClet to Bureau, dated 4/4/68.

No information has been developed in captioned matter within the Kansas City Division since date of referenced KClet. Therefore, no report being submitted.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Kansas City
GAA:B
(5)

100-442529-2593

JUL 30 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE JACKSON	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 7/26/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 5/22/68 - 7/24/68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)		REPORT MADE BY SA DANIEL J. CONNELL	TYPED BY blw
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE:

Report of SA THOMAS FITZ PATRICK dated 5/10/68 at Jackson.

- P* -

LEADS:

JACKSON

AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

Will continue to follow and report any Communist influence in racial matters in the State of Mississippi.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					None	ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☒ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☒ NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		

APPROVED *[Signature]* SPECIAL AGENT
COPIES DESTROYED

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COPIES MADE:
333 DEC 30 1970
⑨ - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - NISO - CHASN (RM)
1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, La. (RM)
2 - MIGp, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
2 - Jackson (100-57)

100-442529 2594

REC 27

JUL 31 1968

EX 110

Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations
Agency	Request Recd.	
AGENCY: ACSI, OSI, SEC. SER:	DEPT: ISD, CPO, RAO	<i>[Signature]</i> INT. SEC.
DATE FORW: 8/7/68	HOW FORW: RLS	
By: [Signature]		

57 AUG 9 1968

cc not 80694

JN 100-57

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Informant

Location of Information

JN T-1 is

This report

JN T-2 is

JN 100-730-2

b7D

JN T-3 is

This report

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copies of this report are designated to appropriate intelligence agencies in compliance with Bureau instructions in this matter.

One copy of this report is furnished to New York since New York is office of origin in this matter.

The report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ to protect the identities of JN T-1, JN T-2, and JN T-3, sources of continuing value, whose identities--if disclosed--would undermine their future effectiveness.

COVER PAGE

B*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - NISO, Charleston, South Carolina (RM)
1 - OSI, Barksdale Air Force Base, Louisiana (RM)
2 - MIGp, Ft. McPherson, Georgia (RM)

Report of: SA DANIEL J. CONNELL
Date: July 26, 1968

Office: JACKSON

Field Office File #: 100-57

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNISM

Synopsis: No information developed of Communist strategy and tactics. Information from confidential sources regarding the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) and individuals associated therewith set forth. Subversive publications available at Freedom Information Service (FIS), Jackson, Mississippi, set forth.

- P* -

DETAILS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

This report covers the period May 1, 1968, through July 31, 1968.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

See Miscellaneous section.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

A. Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP)

The MFDP and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) continue to be the only legitimate civil rights organizations presently active within the State of Mississippi.

AARON HENRY, Negro male, of Clarksdale, Mississippi, has been re-elected state president of the Mississippi Branch of the NAACP; and CHARLES EVERS, Negro male, of Fayette, Mississippi, is the Mississippi NAACP Field Secretary.

There are approximately 40 NAACP chapters throughout the State of Mississippi. The MFDP is one of the Challenge Coalition Groups which will challenge the seating of the regular Mississippi delegation at the Democratic National Convention in late August.

LAWRENCE THOMAS GUYOT, JR., also known as LAWRENCE GUYOT, Negro male, continues as chairman of the MFDP and resides in Jackson, Mississippi. JOSEPH LEWIS HARRIS, Negro male, age [redacted], is the MFDP state office manager and resides in Sunflower, Mississippi. B. APPROX [redacted]

(JN T-1; July 24, 1968)

b6
b7C

LAWRENCE GUYOT, Negro male, born July 17, 1939, at Pass Christian, Mississippi, was interviewed on September 14, 1967, during the course of another FBI investigation, at which time he advised that the MFDP has a 17-member state executive committee which is bi-racial and MFDP headquarters are located at Sunflower, Mississippi. He estimated that 40,000 to 50,000 Negroes in Mississippi in some manner sympathize with, participate in, or actively support the MFDP. He said that specific support varies with different issues which arise. He said that the MFDP's purpose is to muster political power and encourage political participation by Negroes in Mississippi.

LAWRENCE GUYOT resides with MONICA REGINA KLEIN, white female, born [redacted], at Los Angeles, California. They reside on [redacted]. KLEIN no longer has any formal affiliation with the MFDP. She is employed at [redacted], a lawyers group which concentrates its efforts in defense of the Negro and minority elements in Mississippi.

(JN T-1; July 24, 1968)

On February 6, 1956, MONICA KLEIN was a member of the Rosenberg Teenage Club Labor Youth League (LYL). Three or four months previous to this date, KLEIN was club educational director.

(JN T-2; February 6, 1956)

B. Publications: Freedom Information Service

JAN HILLEGAS, white female, born [redacted], at Syracuse, New York, civil rights activist in Mississippi for the past three years, [redacted] the Freedom Information Service (FIS). HILLEGAS continues to reside at Tougaloo, Mississippi, and to maintain an [redacted]

b6
b7C

[redacted]
HILLEGAS is the regional contact for the distribution of the Spartacist in Mississippi. Spartacist is distributed by HILLEGAS at the FIS office in Jackson.

(JN T-3; July 22, 1968)

Spartacist is a monthly publication of the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International (RCFI).

A characterization of the RCFI appears in the appendix section of this report.

The FIS office is a literature distribution office which promotes and conducts research regarding educational and political opportunities for Negroes. The FIS supports very closely the positions taken, programs initiated, and general policies of the MFDP.

(JN T-1; July 24, 1968)

Copies of the following newspapers have been recently observed at the FIS office in Jackson:

1. The Daily World
2. The National Guardian
3. The Militant
4. The Southern Patriot

(JN T-3; July 22, 1968)

The Daily World is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

A characterization of The National Guardian appears in the appendix section of this report.

The Militant is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The Southern Patriot is a monthly publication of the Southern Christian Education Fund (SCEF). A characterization of the SCEF appears in the appendix section of this report.

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Jackson, Mississippi
July 26, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNISM
Reference	Report of Special Agent Daniel J. Connell at Jackson dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

DATE: 7/26/68

Remylet, 4/24/68.

No pertinent activity has taken place in the Butte Division and no report is being submitted.

② - Bureau (Reg.)
1 - New York (Reg.)
1 - Butte
THZ/ar
(4)

EX-100

REC-63

100-442529-2595

12 JUL 27 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 7/30/68

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23443) P*

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO: NY)

Re Baltimore letter to the Bureau dated 5/6/68.

The Baltimore Office has maintained contact with confidential informants familiar with certain phases of Communist Party (CP) activities and other communist activities within the Baltimore Division as well as with sources within the racial movement. These contacts failed to reflect any information indicating any significant communist influence in racial matters within the Baltimore Division.

The following confidential informants commented specifically concerning this matter:

[redacted] and [redacted].

b7D

[redacted] is in an excellent position to know all local CP policies in connection with racial and other matters. He advised the CP in the Baltimore area has been avoiding any significant contacts with civil rights leaders and groups. Information from racial sources indicate that the more militant civil rights organizations do not include white persons in their activities. *Bo*

The Baltimore Office will continue to be alert for any communist influence in racial matters within the Baltimore Division and will report any information indicating significant communist influence in such matters.

100-6911
2 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)

2 - New York (100-153735) (REGISTERED MAIL) 2 JUL 31 1968

1 - Baltimore

FJW:jtk

(5)

54 AUG - 7 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

[Signature]
RACIAL INT. SECT



UNITED STATES

MENT

Best Copy Available

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-12529)

FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH (100-1321) (P)

SUBJECT: CLM
IS - C
OO: New York

DATE: 7/22/68

Re Savannah letter to Bureau dated 7/20/68.

In the absence of any information developed within the Savannah Division concerning or known after since the submission of referenced communication, this letter is being submitted in lieu of a report.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153134) (RM)
1 - Savannah
JVL:hcc
(4)

REC 22

2597

JUL 31 1968

100-153134



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE CLEVELAND	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 7/31/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/25/68 - 7/30/68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY SA ROBERT E. KEHRES	TYPED BY clo
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE

Report of SA ROBERT E. KEHRES, dated 4/30/68, at Cleveland.

- P* -

LEADS

CLEVELAND:

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO

Will follow and report Communist activities in the Cleveland area as they pertain to racial matters.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED <i>C. D. [Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - Commanding Officer, Region IV 109th MI Group, P.O. Box 868 Columbus, Ohio (RM) 1 - OSI, Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, Ohio (RM) (See Page B for Additional Copies)		100-442529-2598	REC 13
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, [REDACTED], OSI; SEC. SER?	[REDACTED]	
Request Recd.	DATE: [REDACTED]; ISD, CRD, RAO [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 8/1/68	[REDACTED]	
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	
By	57 AUG 9 - 1968 [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	

CC sent 806940

CV 100-27056

COPIES (Continued)

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 - 2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
 - 3 - Cleveland (100-27056)
-

LEADS

CINCINNATI (INFO):

One copy of this report is designated for the Cincinnati Office since portions of the Ohio District Communist Party (CP), whose activities are pertinent to this investigation, are in the territory of the Cincinnati Office.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

Location in File

CV T-1 is

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Used to identify
ALONZO HOWARD, HENRY CRAWFORD

CV T-2 is

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Used to identify
FRIEDA KATZ, AUDREY CLINE
FREDA HARRIS, CONNIE BART

b3
b7D
b7E

CV T-3 is

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

B
COVER PAGE

CV 100-27056

CV T-4 is

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Used to identify
JEAN TUSSEY, CLIFTON DE BERRY,
FRED HALSTEAD, PAUL BOUTELLE,
and AUDA ROMINE

CV T-5 is

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b3
b7D
b7E

CV T-6 is

[REDACTED]

Used to identify
GEORGE MEYERS

CV T-7 is

[REDACTED]

Used to identify
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

CV T-8 is

[REDACTED]

Used to identify
FRANKLYN ANDERSON

CV T-9 is

[REDACTED]

Used to identify
RUTH LENCL

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ since it contains information from CV T-1 through CV T-8, which could result in their being identified. They are informants of continuing value and this would compromise their future effectiveness.

All persons named in this report as members of the Communist Party, or the Socialist Workers Party, and who reside within the territory of the Cleveland Office, are listed on the security index or are informants of this office, with one exception - [REDACTED], who is the subject of a pending investigation.

b6
b7C

C*
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - Commanding Officer, Region IV,
109th MI Group, P.O. Box 868,
Columbus, Ohio (RM)
1 - OSI, Wright-Patterson Air Force
Base, Dayton, Ohio (RM)
2 - NIS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (RM)
Report of: SA ROBERT E. KEHRES
Date: 7/30/68
Office: CLEVELAND, OHIO

Field Office File #: (100-27056)

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

FOR THE PERIOD 4/16/68 - 7/15/68

Copies of "The Worker", pertaining to the death of MARTIN LUTHER KING, passed out by Communist Party members; CP members provided lodging for participants in Poor Peoples March; PHILIP BART and GEORGE MEYERS attended NALC convention. SWP has reported the need to defend the right of black power, of black control in black communities, and the need to build Afro-American movement for HALSTEAD and BOUTELLE. CP members have attempted, without success, to solicit help of Cleveland CORE leader.

Ohio

- P* -

DETAILS:~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA (CPUSA)

1. Local Plans and Strategy

CV T-1 advised on May 17, 1968, that on May 1, 1968, PHILIP BART said that he would like one of the Communist Party (CP) Negro members in Cleveland to go with him in a house to house canvas of the Negro neighborhood, giving away copies of "The Worker" and talking to the people. BART thinks that this would be an effective way to demonstrate to those contacted that the black and white people are trying to work together.

"The Worker" is a East Coast Communist Newspaper.

⁵¹
PHILIP BART - A television program was held on Cleveland TV Channel 61, on February 24, 1968, on which PHILIP BART acknowledged that he was secretary of the Communist Party of Ohio, Cleveland correspondent for "The Worker" and that he earns his living as a paid officer of the Communist Party.

CV T-1 advised on April 16, 1968, that on April 6, 1968, 5,000 copies of a special issue of "The Worker" were sent to Cleveland. This was a four page issue pertaining to the death of MARTIN LUTHER KING. PHILIP BART asked ALONZO HOWARD and HENRY CRAWFORD to distribute 1,000 copies in the Negro neighborhood, and said that the balance of 4,000 copies would be distributed by white CP members. *Ohio*

⁵¹
ALONZO HOWARD and HENRY CRAWFORD -
CV T-1 advised on April 16, 1968, that both ALONZO HOWARD and HENRY CRAWFORD are Negro members of the CP Cedar - Central Club in Cleveland, CRAWFORD being chairman of this club.

CV 100-27056

CV T-2 advised on May 28, 1968, that on May 27, 1968, ANTHONY KRCHMAREK stated that prior to his recently leaving on his trip to the USSR and to East Germany, he had gone to Lorain, Ohio, where he distributed 1,100 copies of the special edition of "The Worker," which pertained to the death of MARTIN LUTHER KING.

5/
ANTHONY KRCHMAREK - ANTHONY KRCHMAREK appeared on a television program carried over Cleveland Channel 61 on February 24, 1968, and on this program was identified as being chairman of the Communist Party of Ohio.

CV T-3 advised on May 14, 1968, that on that date RUTH LENCL stated that she and JEAN^{5/} EDWARDS, the former JEAN ROBBINS, were on their way to Glenville High School to greet the participants in the Poor Peoples March, this Poor Peoples March coming from Detroit and being on its way to Washington, D. C.

5/
RUTH LENCL - CV T-9 advised on June 7, 1966, that an Ohio Communist Party State Convention was held in Cleveland, Ohio, on June 4-5, 1966; RUTH LENCL being present at the June 4 session.

JEAN EDWARDS - VIRGINIA and MELVIN HARDIN, who have furnished information to the United States Government, are self-admitted former members of the Communist Party, whose cooperation with the Government was publicly disclosed on June 5, 1962. VIRGINIA HARDIN advised on July 1, 1959 that JEAN ROBBINS attended a meeting of the entire membership of the Cedar - Glenville section of the Communist Party in Cleveland, held on June 29, 1959. MELVIN HARDIN advised

Ohio

CV 100-27056

on February 21, 1962, that the organizational secretary of the Communist Party was discussing class-conscious workers on February 6, 1962, at which time he commented that JEAN ROBBINS and her husband are "both good Party people."

CV T-1 advised on May 16, 1968, that the Midwest caravan of the Poor Peoples March arrived at the Church of the Covenant in Cleveland on the evening of May 14, 1968, at which church they were to meet their hosts, who would provide lodging for them that night. Among those present as hosts were FRIEDA KATZ, AUDREY CLINE, and CONNIE BART.

⁵¹
FRIEDA KATZ - CV T-2 advised on May 28, 1968, that FRIEDA KATZ is a member of the Ohio Communist Party State Committee and one of the leading Communist Party members in Cleveland.

⁵¹
AUDREY CLINE - CV T-2 advised on June 21, 1964, that a meeting was held in Cleveland, Ohio, on June 19, 1964, for the purpose of hearing a leading functionary of the CPUSA discuss the Chinese - Russian ideological dispute. AUDREY CLINE was present.

⁵¹
CONNIE BART - CV T-2 advised on June 26, 1967, that CONNIE BART, the wife of PHILIP BART, was present at the Ohio Communist Party State Committee meeting, held in Cleveland, Ohio, on June 25, 1967, and that she runs the Communist Party Book Store in Cleveland.

CV 100-27056

CV T-1 advised on May 20, 1968, that an Ohio Communist Party State Board Meeting was held at the PHILIP BART apartment on May 17, 1968, with GEORGE MEYERS being present. MEYERS is to be in Cleveland until May 24, 1968, at which time he plans on going to Youngstown, Ohio, to attend a convention of the "Negro American Labor Council." MEYERS feels that as many Communist Party members as possible should attend this NALC convention.

GEORGE MEYERS - CV T-6 advised on October 23, 1967, that GEORGE MEYERS is Trade Union Director of the CPUSA.

CV T-1 advised on June 4, 1968, that on May 27, 1968, PHILIP BART said that he had attended the NALC Convention, held in Youngstown, Ohio, on May 24-26, 1968, as an observer.

CV T-1 subsequently advised on June 13, 1968, that at a Cedar - Central Communist Party club meeting, held at BART's apartment on June 11, 1968, BART said that both he and GEORGE MEYERS had attended this NALC convention and that they were the only Communist Party members that he knew of who were present at this convention. BART stated that although they were known as Communist Party members, they were treated cordially.

CV T-1 advised on June 13, 1968, that at this same Cedar - Central Communist Party club meeting, held on June 11, 1968, BART had copies of a book, which he wants all Party members to read. This book is entitled, "Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation," and is written by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT. BART said "I think we should see that the leaders of all the civil rights organizations are sent one of these books." He said he was going to mail a copy to Mayor CARL STOKES of Cleveland, and would mail several copies to one of the local Cleveland Negro newspapers. BART also suggested that FRANKLYN ANDERSON, leader of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) be advised that he can have five of these books at \$1.00 each, whereas the regular price is \$1.95 each. BART said that his wife, CONNIE BART, is selling this book at the Communist Party Bookstore.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT - CV T-7 advised on December 13, 1967, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is chairman of the National Negro Commission of the CPUSA.

FRANKLYN ANDERSON - CV T-8 advised on August 21, 1967, that FRANKLYN ANDERSON has attended a number of weekly public forums sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in Cleveland during the past two years, but that he is not a member or sympathizer of the SWP. Source stated that most of the forums which ANDERSON attended dealt with civil rights, poverty, and so forth. Source stated that ANDERSON also occasionally attended SWP sponsored social affairs. CV T-8 advised that the local SWP does not consider ANDERSON to have any interest in the political philosophy of the SWP, and has made no effort to recruit him into the SWP or to invite him to classes where SWP beliefs are taught. *Ohio*

The SWP has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

B. Socialist Workers Party

1. Local SWP Plans and Strategy

CV T-4 advised on May 27, 1968, that at the regular weekly meeting of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in Cleveland, held on May 19, 1968, JEAN TUSSEY gave a report on the class struggle, which report had previously been given by CLIFTON DE BERRY at an SWP plenum.

TUSSEY stated that there is a definite sign of black

CV 100-27056

radicalization in the United States and proof of this is that there have been black uprisings in 125 cities over the death of MARTIN LUTHER KING as compared to few or no uprisings after the death of MALCOLM X. TUSSEY stated there is a need for organizing the SWP to defend the black communities and also to defend the theory of black control in black communities. TUSSEY stated that the party must keep a close watch on the growth of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; that there is now more recruiting of high school age youth in the black community than ever before; that one party task of the SWP is to build an Afro-American campaign behind FRED HALSTEAD and PAUL BOUTELLE.

JEAN TUSSEY
CLIFTON DE BERRY
FRED HALSTEAD

PAUL BOUTELLE - CV T-4 advised on May 22, 1967, that JEAN TUSSEY is currently an SWP member in Cleveland and a member of the SWP National Committee; that CLIFTON DE BERRY is a member of the SWP from New York City; that FRED HALSTEAD and PAUL BOUTELLE are SWP members currently running as SWP candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

CV T-5 confirmed on May 27, 1968, that at a Cleveland SWP meeting, held on May 19, 1968, JEAN TUSSEY reported that there is a need for the SWP to continue to defend the right of black power, especially for black control in black communities, and to support independent black parties, such as the Panther Party.

CV T-4 advised on May 7, 1968, that the regular weekly public forum, called the Militant Forum, sponsored by the SWP in Cleveland, was held on May 3, 1968, and at this forum, the discussion pertained to the coming national elections and to the SWP opposition to the War in Vietnam.

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Among those present was MUHAMMAD AKBAR and AUDA ROMINE. ROMINE noted that AKBAR has been very sympathetic to the SWP and its ideas, has been working in the Negro neighborhoods, and was directly responsible for about 100 Negroes being at the head of the April 27, 1968, Anti-War March in Cleveland.

sl
AUDA ROMINE - CV T-4 advised on May 7, 1968, that AUDA ROMINE is currently a member of the SWP in Cleveland.

MUHAMMAD AKBAR - CV T-5 advised on May 27, 1968, that on May 19, 1968, ~~MUHAMMAD AKBAR~~ was accepted as a member of the Cleveland Branch of the SWP.

Ohio

On March 22, 1967, ~~JACK STAFFORD~~, Principal at Glenville High School in Cleveland, advised that MUHAMMAD AKBAR, a Negro, had in the past been engaged in Black Nationalist Activities but had apparently switched away from this activity and returned to the practice of his Muslim religion.

Ohio

II: COMMUNIST TACTICS

There have been no racial demonstrations in the territory covered by this office during the period of this report in which people with Communist background are known to have participated.

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III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND
INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND
OTHER GROUPS

CORE

CV T-1 advised on April 26, 1968 that PHILIP BART stated he had recently been at a public affair, at which FRANKLYN ANDERSON, who is the head of CORE in Cleveland, was also present. According to BART, ANDERSON was shaking hands with those present, but walked right past BART without even speaking to him, although he had to see BART for he looked right at him.

ALONZO HOWARD was heard trying to explain this by saying that because Cleveland CORE has an \$175,000.00 grant from the Ford Foundation, the CORE members must be very careful with whom they associate.

CV T-1 advised on June 10, 1968, that on June 4, 1968, FREDA HARRIS had some petitions addressed to the Attorney General of the United States and opposing the enforcement of the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities "Revived Internal Security Act." Each petition has room for three signers and HARRIS arranged for these petitions to be taken to a CORE meeting in the hope that CORE would obtain signatures and to then send the petitions to the Attorney General. The chairman of Cleveland CORE, FRANKLYN ANDERSON, refused to accept any of these petitions, stating that he was not interested in them.

FREDA HARRIS - CV T-2 advised on June 26, 1967, that FREDA HARRIS attended the Ohio Communist Party State Committee Meeting held at the Manger Hotel, Cleveland, on June 25, 1967.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
CLEVELAND, OHIO

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-27056

July 31, 1968

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA ROBERT E. KEHRES, dated and captioned as above at Cleveland, Ohio.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE CHICAGO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN CHICAGO	DATE JUL 30 1968	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/16-7/26/68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS. CHICAGO DIVISION		REPORT MADE BY LELAND G. RICHIE	TYPED BY meb
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS-C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA LELAND G. RICHIE dated 4/30/68 at Chicago.

- P* -

LEAD

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Will continue to follow and report communist influence in racial matters within the Chicago Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Individuals and organizations mentioned in this report concerning whom subversive characterizations were not included were checked through the indices of the Chicago Office and this check was negative as to these individuals and organizations, or insufficient identifying information was available from which a subversive characterization could be constructed.

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
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AUG 16 1968

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CG 100-4324

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information received from CG T-1 through CG T-10, the unauthorized disclosure of which could lead to the identification of these informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

INFORMANTS

Source

Location

CG T-1

Characterization of ISHMAEL FLORY

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CG T-2

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CG T-3

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CG 100-41324

Source

CG T-4

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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Copy to: 1-OSI, Chicago (Via Courier)
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Report of: SA LELAND G. RICHIE
Date: JUL 30 1968

Office: CHICAGO

Field Office File #: 100-41324

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY-C

Synopsis: Communist Party (CP) of Illinois continues program to influence direction of Negro civil rights movement in Chicago area. CP of Illinois members affiliated with the following organizations: Coordinating Council of Community Organizations, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Negro Americal Labor Council. CP of Illinois exerts little or no policy influence in the Chicago Freedom Movement. CP leaders state CP should fight discrimination against Negroes in jobs, work for Negro-white unity, have Negroes take more active part in political affairs and that Negroes should refuse to go to work if there is a problem in the ghetto which the power structure refuses to solve.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

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DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA (CPUSA)

1. Plans, Strategy, Party-line, and the Like
Made at CP of Illinois Meetings, Including
Expressions by CP of Illinois Leaders and
Rank and File Members

a. General

The CP of Illinois' influence in the Chicago Freedom Movement can be summed up as follows:

The CP of Illinois continues to exert little or no policy influence in the Chicago Freedom Movement. The civil rights organizations active in the Chicago area in which the CP of Illinois attempts to exert some influence are as follows:

Chicago Urban League (CUL)
Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)
Coordinating Council of Community
Organizations (CCCO)
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People (NAACP)
Negro American Labor Council (NALC)
Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)
West Side Organization (WSO)

A characterization of SNCC is attached in the appendix section.

Relative to CUL and CORE, the CP of Illinois at the present time exercises no influence within these organizations.

Relative to the CCCO, [] a member of the State Committee, CP of Illinois, is an alternate delegate from the NALC to the CCCO but at the present time [] exerts very little, if any, influence in the CCCO. There has been very little CCCO activity at Chicago during the past several months.

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The CP of Illinois still has [redacted] CP of Illinois member, assigned to the Chicago Branch of the NAACP. [redacted] Chairman, Negro Commission, CP of Illinois, and [redacted] are also members of the NAACP but at the present time these individuals are doing little or nothing to implement CP policy relative to the NAACP.

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Concerning the NALC, the CP of Illinois currently has the following individuals who form a collective from the CP of Illinois within the NALC.

↓
[redacted] *TL*
[redacted] member of State Committee, CP of Illinois
[redacted] member of CP of Illinois
[redacted] member of CP of Illinois
[redacted] member of CP of Illinois
[redacted] member of CP of Illinois

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1
[redacted] is the Vice President and [redacted] is a member of the Executive Board of the Chicago Chapter of the NALC.

The main objective of this collective is to involve the NALC in a program to end discrimination against Negroes and to obtain more jobs for Negroes in the building trades. The NALC's program at the present time can be considered to be quite ineffective.

Relative to the SCLC, WSO and SNCC, at the current time there are no CP of Illinois members active in these organizations and the CP of Illinois exercises no influence in these organizations.

(CG T-1, 7/19/68)
(CG T-2, 7/23/68)

b. Industrial Conference at Chicago
Sponsored by the National Trade
Union Commission, CPUSA

On April 6 and 7, 1968, an Industrial Conference sponsored by the National Trade Union Commission, CPUSA, was held at Chicago, Illinois.

GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CPUSA, spoke and eulogized MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., who was assassinated on April 4, 1968, in Memphis, Tennessee. HALL blamed racism for the death of KING and as a tribute to KING HALL stated that a number of labor unions across the country along with the SCLC were calling for a work stoppage on Monday, April 8, 1968. HALL stated some of the labor unions included the International Longshoremen's Union from the East, Gulf and Pacific coasts. KING led the nonviolent movement against the injustices of the Negro people and against the war in Vietnam. The reaction of the Negro people to the assassination is totally justified. The proposed joint session of Congress announced by President JOHNSON in connection with the assassination of KING will be just another hypocritical move by the Administration unless they show some action to indicate a change in the policies toward the Negro people. GEORGE MEANY, President of the AFL-CIO, and his top leaders are also indulging in hypocritical statements concerning KING.

HALL stated that it has been necessary to call out the Army in Washington and Chicago to try and contain the elements which are reacting to KING's murder. The crisis at this time affords an opportunity to raise Negro-white unity to a new level.

[] spoke and pointed out that the labor movement in New York threatened a city-wide strike if the sanitation issue in New York city was not settled; however, when it came to the Memphis situation there was no such joint action to support the strike where 98% of the sanitation workers are Negro. [] stated that even the Negro labor leaders in this country were not united behind this strike in Memphis, and it was for this reason that KING was in Memphis in the first place. [] said that in the past KING had exposed white racism in the North and it brought to attention the viciousness and the rise of the ultra-right. [] stated the NALC had requested the Central Labor Body in Chicago to do something concrete in support of the sanitation workers in Memphis, but not one of these leaders could make a decision and now these same labor leaders are rushing to Memphis for the memorial service for KING.

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[] said that the main concern for CP industrial concentration should be with millions of low paid workers who are not a part of the big elite labor unions. These people are underpaid, overworked, and need the guidance of our Party. They need a political understanding and the leadership which only the Party can give.

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(CG T-3, 4/18/68)
(CG T-2, 4/8/68)

c. Meeting Sponsored by the
CP of Illinois

A meeting sponsored by the CP of Illinois was held on April 16, 1968, in Chicago.

GUS HALL discussed the recent murder of KING and said that everyone in positions of responsibility felt that they had to come out and say something good about KING even though they did not agree with what KING was trying to do. All black Americans must unite now and work for all of the things KING worked for in the past.

(CG T-4, 4/18/68)
(CG T-5, 4/22/68)
(CG T-3, 4/24/68)

d. Joint Meeting of CP of Illinois
Industrial Commission and
Negro Affairs Commission

A joint meeting of the CP of Illinois Industrial Commission and Negro Affairs Commission was held on June 9, 1968, at Chicago. JAMES WEST, Midwest CP Trade Union coordinator, spoke and stated that he had read some studies that had dealt with the historic character of white racism in America and how the labor movement had been subject to violence during its organizing days in the South. The struggle to organize the unorganized workers in the South could be one of the most dramatic forces in the struggle for black and white unity.

[] spoke in essence on WEST's position and added the necessity for support to black caucus movements as a positive pro-labor direction for our country. That although it is necessary to deal ideologically with the problems of self-interest of the white workers, it is also necessary that concrete organizational steps be taken that will force new relationships in the trade union movement. These relationships take place in the struggle for Negro leadership, independent political activity, and around special economic problems facing the black workers. It is still basically a class problem and must be directed against the ruling class.

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(CG T- 1, 6/10/68)

e. CP of Illinois Industrial
Section Meeting

A meeting of the CP of Illinois Industrial Section was held on March 29, 1968, in Chicago.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT spoke and stated that he is concerned with the absence of black labor in the struggles of today. In the struggles for peace, jobs and freedom, there is no single instance where black labor leadership is playing a prominent role. The restless attitude of the militant and revolutionary sections in the black ghetto area have failed to achieve the successes which they had hoped to gain and part of this failure must be placed on the CP since the CP has not provided the proper leadership. The young militant Negroes were not directed to solving some of the day-to-day issues and now they have hit a snag and the situation in this country at the present time is very dangerous. It is the duty of the CP, especially those CP members in the trade union movement, to take a more positive approach to all of the issues which affect the Negro people.

LIGHTFOOT stated the power which the trade unions possess in the shops could go a long way toward obtaining substantial results by using the following method:

1. For instance, if there is a problem in the ghetto which the power structure refuses to solve, then the black people should refuse to go to work.

2. If the National Guard is called in to occupy the ghetto, then the black people should again refuse to go to work until the National Guard is removed.

3. If there is a sentiment against the draft then the worker should walk out of the shops for a day in sympathy with the Negro community.

LIGHTFOOT said that the black militants, especially the youth, have been striking out blindly and we are responsible by sitting back with the status quo. Our big problem is how to build a rank and file movement in the house of labor; how to move masses on the principal problems facing the Negro people; and how to outline our goals and prospectives among the masses.

LIGHTFOOT stated that in CORE there is a lack of activity at the present time and the members of CORE are not participating in the civil rights struggle. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the CP to get CORE to be active in the civil rights movement because he believes that CORE can greatly assist labor in organizing the unorganized workers. The NALC must become a mass organization if it is to accomplish anything for the Negro people. The NALC has had some success in New York and Philadelphia and it is possible that some successes can be had in Chicago if the CP takes a more active role in the NALC.

(CG T-3, 4/11/68)

(CG T-2, 4/1/68)

(CG T-6, 4/21/68)

f. Combined Meeting of CP of
Illinois Teachers Clubs

A combined meeting of the CP of Illinois Teachers Clubs was held on May 22, 1968, at Chicago.

JAMES WEST spoke and stated that nationalism does exist in the black community; however, it is the role of the white people to provide a basis for unity and this basis will only come about when black people see the white population

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working with the black people to provide a basis for the common good. WEST added that until this occurs there will be no meeting ground in the black community for the white population. WEST further stated we should not criticize the black people as they will determine their own destiny. He then spoke on the need for support of the black people's march in Washington, D.C.

(CG T-7, 5/23/68)

g. Meetings of the South Central
Freedom of the Press Committee
(SCFPC), CP of Illinois

A meeting of the SCFPC was held on April 17, 1968, in Chicago.

ISHMAEL FLORY spoke and stated that the genocidal war against the Negro ghetto in this country is increasing. Mayor RICHARD DALEY's order to shoot and kill arsonists and looters in Chicago is a threat not only against the black community but against all of the American people. Apparently pressure is being exerted behind the scenes by big business to suppress the mass protest in the black communities thereby safeguarding the large profits being made by big business. If black and white workers will unite, it will be possible for the American people to receive more of the benefits of their labor.

(CG T-8, 5/3/68)

ISHMAEL FLORY is presently a member of the CP of Illinois State Committee.

(CG T-1, 5/68)

A meeting of the SCFPC was held on May 29, 1968, at Chicago. FLORY stated that he had recently been in Washington, D.C., and while there had visited the Poor People's Campaign there.

(CG T-9, 64/68)

h. Meeting of Steel Club,
CP of Illinois

A meeting of the Steel Club, CP of Illinois, was held on March 31, 1968.

[] spoke and stated that he had recently attended a CP meeting where it was decided that the CP should do more work to help improve working conditions for the Negroes in this country and also to help form black caucuses within the trade union movement. CP members should also start to take a more active part in organizations that are active in the civil rights movement.

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(CG T-10, 4/12/68)

i. Meeting of National
CP Negro Commission

A meeting of the National CP Negro Commission was held on May 18 and 19, 1968, at New York City. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the National CP Negro Commission, stated that the expressed purpose of this meeting was to help prepare to rewrite the section in the Party draft program on the Negro Question. According to LIGHTFOOT, the objective must be to present a program that is not dependent on the shifts and tactics of the black movement. LIGHTFOOT then proceeded to discuss the past position of the Party in 1959, which stated that although the Party is changing its position in regard to the Negro people constituting a nation, it does not mean there are not special characteristics to define this group. LIGHTFOOT indicated the 1959 resolution did not adequately define what was new in the Negro Question and proposed the following ideas: The Negro Question in the United States has three characteristics: 1) It is a part of a class question; 2) It is a national question; and 3) it is a race question. LIGHTFOOT added that in developing a program all three aspects must be kept in mind.

On the problem of structural changes, the focus should be on those that can be changed within the present system and those that will only come about in the advent of socialism. Negro-Americans are spearheading the struggle for democracy in

the entire country and they have been an inspiration to other activities by other members of the population. The Party must have a positive approach to these struggles and should identify with the struggle for community control. However, there is the need for some new concepts in government. The confusion in America between states rights and self government has been used for reactionary purposes. The local control by black people in the name of self determination must be distinguished from the states rights movement. The black control of the ghetto is a democratic process. There should be some state and county governmental control changes if this community control can be meaningful.

The problem of elected representatives representing the ghetto is that it is usually watered down by dominant reactionary elected officials. There is a necessity for struggle for more representation of the black people and in the past gerrymandering has been used against the black and the poor. There should be a move, LIGHTFOOT stated, to redistrict the political areas to enhance black representation. All such structural changes can help alleviate some of the problems facing the ghetto but it will not resolve the problem of real independence. It is possible to achieve full political economic equality or independence within the framework of capitalism or within the framework of the existing three branches of government. Struggles have been made in some instances which will move one or the other section of the American government only to have it nullified by the other branch.

The government, according to LIGHTFOOT, must be restructured in order to reflect the popular will of the people. The changes that took place in the Soviet Union for instance are that all the power resided in the legislature and that all the other political bodies were subordinate. Changes in American structure must be in the direction of guaranteeing the maximum participation of the blacks. In discussing socialism LIGHTFOOT indicated the blacks must find some way to get power to defend their interests. In a socialist reorganization of society, power will be in the hands of the militant socialist leadership and if this does not occur then there can be a counter-revolution.

In the United States black people will have to be in all sections of the decision-making apparatus far beyond their numbers. LIGHTFOOT indicated that changes at the state level were much more difficult to determine since it is possible that concepts of autonomous regions may be part of this development. If the black population desires a separate organization under a socialist society, it could and should be carried out. Although the Party does not advocate a separate state, we cannot ignore it or have no definite opinion about it.

HERBERT APTHEKER, CPUSA National Committee member, spoke next and indicated the relationship of black and white in this country makes it impossible to develop any more advances without a struggle against racism. According to APTHEKER, the underlying root of racism is capitalism. The United States began its imperialist policies by the oppression of the native black population and they institutionalized Jim Crow. APTHEKER indicated there should be some caution and that we should not try to make too big a separation on the class and race concept. He added there should be a more clearer position on the three branches before the Party takes any final position.

[REDACTED] CPUSA National Committee member, then spoke and stated he felt the major problem was the question of racism and that this racism stems from the economic base of capitalism, that is, capitalist exploitation. The use of racism as a weapon to split the working class because of its historical roots in this country becomes a potent force in the process of organizing the workers fight-back campaign.

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(CG T-1, 5/21/68)

j. Statements by CP Leaders.

During May, 1968, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT stated that the CP has not dug deep enough into the theoretical questions relating to the role of race in the struggle for socialism. This has made it very difficult for the CP to bridge the gap that exists between it and the Negro freedom movement.

(CG T-1, 5/10/68)

k. Miscellaneous

On April 8, 1968, a source advised that [] a member of the CPUSA National Committee, was recently heard to state that he would immediately initiate a chain of telephone calls to various CP members asking that they urge people to send telegrams to President JOHNSON demanding that a Federal investigation be commenced with respect to the murder of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., and for protection for the civil rights movement.

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Source also advised that on April 5, 1968, [] formerly convenor of the CCCO, an organization composed of some 35 to 40 contributing civic, religious and civil rights groups in the Chicago area, along with a member of the CPUSA National Committee, drove around the far south side ghetto area of Chicago and at that time noticed groups of children gathering in the streets and appeared to be building up to some type of activity. In addition to the children, it was also noticed that hundreds of people in this area were gathered in small groups and it was the conclusion of [] that something was going to give and it was very doubtful that anything could stop it.

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Source further advised that [] on April 7, 1968, was heard to state that he was issuing a press release which called for the closing down of all public and private agencies in the Chicago area in memorial for KING. [] further stated many people in Chicago were destitute as a direct result of the riots, and according to [] an approach must be made to the City of Chicago to obtain food and clothing for these destitute people.

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According to source, [] added he would be willing to participate that week in trying to mobilize people to do something about the situation in Chicago and he is proposing that a commission be set up which will go into each ghetto in order to conduct hearings and develop a plan of action and demands which would then be placed before the city administration.

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(CG T-1, 4/8/68)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Meetings of Chicago Chapter NALC Where CP Members in Attendance

On March 7, 1968, a membership meeting of the Chicago Chapter of the NALC was held at the Washington Park Field House, Chicago. Between 25-30 individuals attended this meeting, and the following CP members were observed in attendance: [redacted]

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The meeting was chaired by [redacted] who opened by giving a report on his findings in connection with job discrimination at the Federal Building under construction in Chicago. He reported that he learned there is only one Negro electrician working on the project although there are quite a number of Negro laborers. He stated the building project will be suspended by the Federal government as soon as the pouring of concrete floors is completed, and this should be done in the very near future. Tentative plans are to begin construction again in about two years. He stated that in view of this there is no point in the Chicago Chapter beginning a campaign around job discrimination.

[redacted] suggested the Chicago Chapter look elsewhere for discrimination, and recommended industrial plants. He stated that in the past a number of reports have been made that there are no Negroes employed by the Sun Electric.

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[redacted] stated he will personally look into this and report back to the Chapter.

(CG T-3, 3/18/68)

On March 13, 1968, a special meeting of the Executive Board of the Chicago Chapter of the NALC was held at Chicago. Nine individuals attended this meeting and the following CP members were in attendance; [redacted] and

b6
b7C

[redacted] A discussion was held on the possibility of instituting a campaign to get jobs for Negroes at the Sun Electric Corporation. [redacted] commented he has not had an opportunity to contact the company to determine if there is job discrimination against the Negro. He stated he would do this in the very near future and give a report to the Board.

(CG T-3, 3/18/68)

**III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS**

A. Chicago Urban League (CUL)

The CP at the present time exercises no influence within the CUL.

(CG T-1, 7/19/68)
(CG T-2, 7/23/68)

B. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

The CP of Illinois at the present time exercises no influence within CORE.

(CG T-1, 7/19/68)
(CG T-2, 7/23/68)

**C. Coordinating Council of
Community Organizations (CCCO)**

Relative to CCCO, [] a member of the CP of Illinois, is an alternate delegate from the NALC to the CCCO, but at the present time [] exerts very little, if any, influence in the CCCO. There has been very little CCCO activity at Chicago during the past several months.

b6
b7C

(CG T-1, 7/19/68)
(CG T-2, 7/23/68)

**D. National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)**

The CP of Illinois still has [] CP of Illinois member, assigned to the Chicago Branch of the NAACP. [] Chairman, Negro Commission, CP of Illinois, and [] are also members of the NAACP but at the present time those individuals are doing little or nothing to implement CP policy relative to the NAACP.

b6
b7C

(CG T-1, 7/19/68)
(CG T-2, 7/23/68)

E. Negro American Labor Council (NALC)

Concerning the NALC, the CP of Illinois currently has six individuals, all CP members, who form a collective from the CP of Illinois within the NALC. The main objective of this collective is to involve the NALC in a program of to end discrimination against Negroes and to obtain more jobs for Negroes in the building trades. The NALC's program at the present time can be considered to be quite ineffective.

(CG T-1, 7/19/68)

(CG T-2, 7/23/68)

F. Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

The CP of Illinois at the present time exercises no influence within the SCLC.

(CG T-1, 7/19/68)

(CG T-2, 7/23/68)

G. Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

The CP of Illinois at the present time exercises no influence within the SNCC.

(CG T-1, 7/19/68)

(CG T-2, 7/23/68)

H. West Side Organization (WSO)

The CP of Illinois at the present time exercises no influence within the WSO.

(CG T-1, 7/19/68)

(CG T-2, 7/23/68)

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Literature distributed by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), headquartered at 360-362 Nelson Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia, describes itself as not being a membership organization, but rather an agency attempting to stimulate and foster the growth of local protest movements. SNCC was born out of the sit-in movement which erupted across the South beginning on February 1, 1960. A conference at Raleigh, North Carolina, that Spring, brought together many of the demonstrating Southern students in a loose network of militant youth which was officially named SNCC in October, 1960.

A source has advised that in May, 1966, Stokely Carmichael was elected National Chairman by the Central Committee. In May, 1967, Carmichael was replaced as Chairman by H. Rap Brown, with Carmichael assuming the position of Recruiter and Organizer for the SNCC. In August, 1967, at the invitation of Fidel Castro, Carmichael participated in the Organization of Latin American Solidarity Conference which was held in Havana, Cuba. Subsequent thereto, Carmichael traveled to Hanoi and other sections of North Vietnam. He returned to the United States in December, 1967, at which time his passport was picked up because of travel to unauthorized countries.

A source advised that when Carmichael was elected Chairman of SNCC, the organization embarked on a program of eliminating Caucasians from its ranks. With the election of H. Rap Brown as Chairman in 1967, it embarked on a worldwide struggle for human rights and to take a firm stand against violations of these rights by the American Government and to strengthen its programs of opposition to the draft and to the United States involvement in Vietnam.

Literature distributed in February, 1968, identifies SNCC as an organization in the revolutionary vanguard. It advocates that to be successful it is necessary to develop a revolutionary ideology and revolutionary program.

On August 13, 1967, while addressing a group in the Watts area of Los Angeles, California, H. Rap Brown said "You better shape up America, or we'll burn you down." Later in February, 1968, in a publicized note Brown wrote, "America, if it takes my death to organize my people to revolt against you and to organize your jails to revolt against you and to organize your children, your God, your poor, your country, and to organize mankind to rejoice in your destruction and ruin, then here's my life."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No.

100-41324

JUL 30 1968

Title

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
CHICAGO DIVISION

Character

INTERNAL SECURITY-C

Reference

Report of Special Agent
Leland G. Richie dated and
captioned as above at Chicago.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 7/31/68

FROM : SAC, Omaha (100-6837) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - R

Re Omaha letter to Bureau, dated 4/30/68.

There has been no information developed in the Omaha Division since referenced letter to indicate that there is any Communist influence in racial matters.

EX-111

REC-7

100-442529-2600
4 AUG 1 1968

2-Bureau (RM)
1-Omaha
DGH/klo
(3)

AUG 9 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 7/31/68

FROM : SAC, BUFFALO (100-18520) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

UCIR M

Rerep of SA KENNETH P. GLENNON, dated 5/2/68 at Buffalo, N. Y.

During period since referenced report, informants and sources have reported no information of significance with regard to Communist Party (CP) activity in Buffalo area concerning strategy, tactics or penetration and influence in Racial Organizations.

In view of this, no report is being submitted by Buffalo at this time, UACB. Buffalo will continue to give attention to this area of CP activity and will submit appropriate communication to reach Bureau by 11/1/68.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Buffalo

KPG;amw
(3)

REC-9 100-442529-2601

25 AUG 2 1968

RAC
INT. SEC. 7

5 AUG - 9 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 7/30/68

FROM : *JMS* SAC, PHOENIX (100-5951) (P*)SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C*CIRM*

OO: NY

Remylet, 4/30/68.

The Phoenix Office has no information to report
in this matter at the present time.

- 118069*
- ② - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - New York (RM)
 - 1 - Phoenix

PGT/gle
(4)

REC 11

100-442529 2602

AUG 1 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.

54 AUG - 9 1968

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529).

DATE: 7/29/68

FROM : SAC, Indianapolis (100-14403) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN RACIAL MATTERS.
IS - C

OO: New York

Re IP letter, 4/26/68.

No information has been developed during the period 5/1/68 to 7/31/68 suitable for inclusion in a report in captioned matter.

- ② - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - New York (RM)
- 1 - Indianapolis

TM/swm
(5)

EX-100

REC 1Z

100-442529-2603

JUL 31 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.

57 AUG 8 - 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEWARK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 7/31/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/22-25/68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY DENIS D. O'SULLIVAN	TYPED BY ksh
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA DENIS D. O'SULLIVAN dated 4/22/68,
at Newark.

P*

O-7 to NK 8/9/68 for approp. action.
Pg 3, PP 5, line 5 is terminology, "recruit
note" correct? If so, should the
words "recruit
lists" be in quotes?
Epistate reply, CCA/ci

ADMINISTRATIVE

IRVING POTASH is on the Security Index of the New York Office. [redacted]

are on the Security Index of the Newark Office.

b6

b7C

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

NK T-1

b3

b7D

-b7E

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						None	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			
							PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO	

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE:	9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 2 - 108th MI Group, Newark (RM) 1 - NISO, New York (RM) 1 - NISO, Philadelphia (RM) 1 - OSI, New York (RM) 1 - New York (100-153735) (RM) 3 - Newark (100-48052)	100-442529-2604	REC-79
	COPIES DESTROYED	25 AUG 2 1968	EX-103

Dissemination Record of Attached Report		23 DEC 30 1970	Notations
Agency	AGENCY: ACST	32414801	SKR:
Request Recd.	Request: ISD, CRD, RAO		
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 11/18/70		
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: 11/18/70		
By	BY: 50414		

ns

RAC. INT. SEC.

NK 100-48052

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

NK T-2

[REDACTED]

Used to characterize IRVING POTASH

[REDACTED]

NK T-3

[REDACTED]

NK T-4

[REDACTED]

Used to characterize [REDACTED]
and [REDACTED]

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

NK T-5

[REDACTED]

Used to characterize [REDACTED]

LEAD

NEWARK

AT NEWARK, NEW JERSEY. Will follow and report
communist influence in racial matters.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because of
the information contained therein received from NK T-1 through
NK T-5, which information by its nature tends to identify
sources. Such a disclosure would be detrimental to the
security of the United States.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6

b7c

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

2 - 108th MI Group, Newark (RM)
1 - NISO, New York (RM)
1 - NISO, Philadelphia (RM)
1 - OSI, New York (RM)

Report of:

DENIS D. O'SULLIVAN

Office:

Newark, New Jersey

Date:

July 31, 1968

Field Office File #:

100-48052

Bureau File #:

100-442529

Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Informants and sources advised as follows:

Communist Strategy: CP should not impress on Negroes to be non-violent. Communist Tactics: CP members took part in racial demonstrations in Camden, New Jersey, May and June, 1968; CP members urged to write RAMSEY CLARK to investigate Chief of Police, Camden, New Jersey. Miscellaneous: Grand jury investigation of communist agitation in Camden racial demonstrations urged by Camden County Prosecutor.

P*

DETAILSI. COMMUNIST STRATEGYA. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP, USA)

On April 5, 1968, a special meeting of representatives of the New Jersey State Board, CP, USA, was held at 189 Shephard Avenue, Newark, New Jersey. IRVING POTASH stated at this meeting that the COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) at this time should not impress on the Negroes to be non-violent. In

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~GROUP 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

NK 100-48052

the light of what is happening they should be left alone and not told to stop and be non-violent.

NK T-1
April 6, 1968

IRVING POTASH was chairman of the New Jersey CP up until March 24, 1968, when he was given other duties in the national CP organization.

NK T-2
March 27, 1968

B. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

A characterization of the SWP is appended to this report.

On March 31, 1968, an SWP Open Forum was held at 336 Elizabeth Street, Orange, New Jersey, and during the course of this meeting, it was stated the purpose of a recent strike by longshoremen was to avoid hiring black men and Puerto Ricans.

NK T-3
April 8, 1968

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

On May 5, 1968, Chief of Police HAROLD MELLEBY, Camden, New Jersey, Police Department, advised that on the afternoon of May 5, 1968, a demonstration sponsored by the Black People's Unity Movement (BPUM) was held in Camden, New Jersey, to protest the housing situation in Camden.

Chief MELLEBY advised that during the morning of May 5, 1968, a group of demonstrators stopped traffic in downtown Camden and enveloped motor vehicles on the street. When a local policeman drove away several demonstrators, claimed his car hit them and they later filed a complaint against the driver. One of the complainants was [redacted]
[redacted]

b6
b7C

NK 100-48052

[redacted] is a member of the Young Adult
or [redacted] Club of the CP.

b6
b7C

NK T-4
November 1 and 13, 1967

Chief MELLEBY advised also that during the afternoon
of May 5, 1968, members of the Camden, New Jersey, Police
Department observed [redacted] and [redacted] speaking to
various members of the BPUM.

b6
b7C

[redacted] is a member of the Young Adult
or [redacted] Club of the CP as of October 31,
1967.

NK T-4
November 1 and 13, 1967

In April, 1960, a discussion was held among
CP members in Camden which was concerned with rebuilding
the CP and with the reasons some members left the
CP. [redacted] name was mentioned and it was stated
that although he was not in the CP at that time,
he did not have any hostility towards the CP.

b6
b7C

NK T-5
1960

The State Board of the New Jersey CP met on May 19,
1968, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and one of the club
members present at the meeting was [redacted] from
Camden, New Jersey. This individual reported that she played
a prominent part in the "recent riots" in that city. She
said "The Worker" will devote one issue to the situation in
the near future.

b6
b7C

IRVING POTASH remarked that this remarkable story
will show what militancy can do as their goal was reached.

NK T-2
May 22, 1968

"The Worker" is an East Coast communist publica-
tion.

On June 13, 1968, WILLIAM BUSCH, Racial Intelligence
Unit, Camden, New Jersey, Police Department, advised that two
demonstrations sponsored by the BPUM were held at City Hall,
Camden, New Jersey, on June 13, 1968. During the first

NK 100-48052

demonstration he observed [redacted]
[redacted] frequently discussing matters with BPUM leaders.

[redacted] mentioned previously, and [redacted]
[redacted] are the same individual as evidenced by the
records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Cherry
Hill, New Jersey, made available on June 20, 1966,
by Mrs. RENE M. PETERSON, Deputy Registrar. These
records reflect [redacted]
were married on [redacted] at the Unitarian
Church, 12 Merion Road, Cherry Hill, New Jersey.

b6
b7C

On June 17, 1968, Chief MELLEBY stated that a
BPUM demonstration was held at City Hall, Camden, New
Jersey, on June 17, 1968.

On June 19, 1968, Chief MELLEBY advised that during
the demonstration he observed [redacted]
participating in the demonstration.

b6
b7C

A special conference of the New Jersey CP State
Board and members was held on June 23, 1968, and during the
meeting [redacted] from Camden urged that all CP
members write Attorney General RAMSEY CLARK to investigate
the arrest of nine men in Camden, New Jersey, and to also
investigate the Chief of Police of Camden, New Jersey.

b6
b7C

NK T-2
June 25, 1968

On June 28, 1968, a meeting of the New Jersey CP
State Board was held in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and [redacted]
[redacted] a member who was present, stated that he recently
took part in a picket line on behalf of the BPUM in Camden,
New Jersey.

b6
b7C

NK T-1
July 1, 1968

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

NK 100-48052

The "Newark Evening News," a local newspaper of general public circulation, in an issue dated June 20, 1968, Page 44, contains an article titled, "Camden Red Probe Urged." The article notes that Camden County Prosecutor A. DONALD BIGLEY stated June 19, 1968, that he will urge a grand jury investigation into possible communist agitation against Camden Police. BIGLEY said he would seek to discuss the matter with State Attorney General ARTHUR M. SILLS. BIGLEY said he sought the meeting after Camden Police Chief HAROLD MELLEBY called for an investigation charging that persons "associated with communist causes have appeared on the scene in the city" and have participated in recent demonstrations.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY
NEWARK BRANCH

A source advised on May 22, 1968, that the Newark Branch of the SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP) was founded in 1938 and is affiliated with and follows the aims and purposes of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

6*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Newark, New Jersey
July 31, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-48052

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
 RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA DENIS D. O'SULLIVAN
 dated and captioned as above
 at Newark, New Jersey.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

Date 8/12/68

To: (X) Director (RM)

File 100-442529
FILE 100-48052

Att.: _____ Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
☐ SAC _____
☐ ASAC _____
☐ Supv. _____
☐ Agent _____
☐ SE _____
☐ IC _____
☐ CC _____
☐ Steno _____
☐ Clerk _____

RE: Report of SA DENIS D.
O'SULLIVAN dated 7/31/68
at Newark.

☐ Rotor #: _____

ACTION DESIRED

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ Acknowledge | ☐ Open Case |
| ☐ Assign _____ Reassign _____ | ☐ Prepare lead cards |
| ☐ Bring file | ☐ Prepare tickler |
| ☐ Call me | ☐ Return assignment card |
| ☐ Correct | ☐ Return file |
| ☐ Deadline _____ | ☐ Search and return |
| ☐ Deadline passed | ☐ See me |
| ☐ Delinquent | ☐ Serial # _____ |
| ☐ Discontinue | ☐ Post ☐ Recharge ☐ Return |
| ☐ Expedite | ☐ Send to _____ |
| ☐ File | ☐ Submit new charge out |
| ☐ For information | ☐ Submit report by _____ |
| ☐ Handle | ☐ Type |
| ☐ Initial & return | |
| ☐ Leads need attention | |
| ☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken. | |

*Bureau cc's
concluded
cc/ci*
RACIAL INT. SECT.

Bureau and New York requested to make following change in rerep:

Page 3, paragraph 5, line 5 - words "recent riots" should be in quotes.

SAC R. W. BACHMAN

Office Newark

See reverse side

1 cc New York (100-153735) (RM)

1 **ELI** **AUG 13**

В. И. ВУСНУГИ

REC'D

[illegible]

U. S. MEMORANDUM
O. S. G. I. A. M. 9549 1/3
E. G. O. L. 24 DECEMBER 1944

12 - C
HUGIAT WILLIAMS
COMMUNIAL INFLUENCE

041110 100-44028
 041110 100-443280
 2-1-81 8/13/81

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-11053) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
OO - NEW YORK

DATE: 7/31/68

Re Dallas letter to Bureau dated 4/29/68, and Manual of Instructions, III, 87C.

The Dallas Office has no positive information to report for the past quarter. There is no information indicating any recent communist influence in racial matters within the Dallas Division. An investigative report covering the past quarter, therefore, is not being submitted.

K

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Dallas
EDK:cc
(6)

EX-109

100-442529-2605

REC-7

AUG 2 1968

9/10/68
RACIAL INT. SECT.



5010-108-02

AUG - 9 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 8/1/68

FROM : SAC, RICHMOND (100-10310) -P*-

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

(OO: NEW YORK)

Re Richmond letter to Bureau, 5/1/68.

During the period from 5/1/68 through 7/31/68,
no information has been received to indicate any communist
influence in racial matters in the Richmond Division. The
activities of the communist party in the Richmond Division
are at a very low ebb.

EX-109

REC-7

100-442529-2606
2 AUG 2 1968

51806940
② - Bureau
2 - Richmond
REB/gb
(4)

REGISTERED MAIL

57 AUG 9 - 1968



5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: July 31, 1968

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-18290) P*

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re: New Haven letter to Bureau, 5/3/68.

During the period May 1, 1968 through July 31, 1968, no information was received by the New Haven Office pertaining to captioned matter. In view of this, no report is being submitted at this time.

The Bureau will be promptly advised of the receipt of pertinent information in captioned matter by the New Haven Office.

14806970
② - Bureau
1 - Boston (info)
1 - New York (info)
1 - New Haven
WCH:lmg
(5)
REGISTERED MAIL

EX-109

100-442529-2607
REC-71 8 AUG 2 1968

INT. SECT.

51 76-9 1968



5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 8/1/68

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (100-805) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO: NY)

Re Tampa letter dated 5/1/68.

Tampa has no information to report for the quarter ending 7/31/68.

K

100-806970

EX 109

100-442529-2608

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
 - 1 - Tampa
- JEH:nh
(4)

REC-7

12 AUG 2 1968

WNC P 2 51 6W, 26

Mass
RACIAL INT. SECT.

187 "HIT" DIA

57 AUG - 9 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 8/1/68

FROM : SAC, HOUSTON (100-10100) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: New York)

ReHOlet, 4/30/68.

A review of appropriate case files in the security and racial fields discloses there has been no activity in the Houston territory during the past three months pertinent to captioned matter.

In the event any positive information is developed from confidential informants and sources in the future, such information will be promptly furnished the Bureau.

Pursuant to instructions in Bureau letter to Albany 8/28/64 no investigative report is being submitted by Houston at this time.

100-442529-2609
2 - Bureau (RM-AM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM-AM)
1 - Houston
KBJ/sjm
(4)

EX-103

REC-22 100-442529-2609

1 AUG 2 1968

Aug 2 1 02 PM '68

RECEIVED

9/1/68
FEDERAL INT. SECT.

54 AUG - 9 1968



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 8/1/68

FROM : SAC OKLAHOMA CITY (100-7212) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

Re Bulet to Albany 8/28/64, and Oklahoma City
let to Director 2/5/68 and 4/26/68.

No information pertinent to this matter has been
developed by this office during the past three months.

2 - Bureau (RM)

1 - New York (Info) (RM)

1 - Oklahoma City

JAG:ow

(4)

EX 110
REC-30

100-442529-2610

AUG 5 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.

54 AUG - 9 1968



FD-263 (5-11-64)

b6
b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Reporting Office: **CINCINNATI** Office of Origin: **NEW YORK** Date: **8/1/68** Investigative Period: **7/29 - 8/1/68**

Title of Case: **COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS** Report made by: **SA THOMAS P. SCOLLARD** Typed By: **jmh**

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING

SLIP(S) OF

DATE

REFERENCES:

Report of SA THOMAS P. SCOLLARD, dated 2/5/68,
at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati letter to Bureau, dated 5/13/68.

- P* -

LEADS:

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OBTAINED					NONE	ACQUIT	
ENVI.	AUTO.	PUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES	TAGS	

Case Pending Over
One Year:

Yes ☐ No ☐

Pending Prosecution Over Six
Months:

Yes ☐ No ☐

COPIES DESTROYED

Approved: <i>[Signature]</i> 333DEC 30 Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below		
Copies made:	100	44-2529-2611	
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2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)			
3 - Cincinnati (100-14539)			

AGENCY: ACSI, OSI; SEC. SER.

DATE FORW: 8/1/68

HOW FORW: [initials]

BY: [initials]

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61 AUG 14 1968

CI 100-14539

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLEVELAND

One copy of this report furnished for Cleveland for information since that office is origin for the Ohio Communist Party District.

CINCINNATI

Will follow and report Communist Party activities in the Cincinnati Division as they pertain to racial matters.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source:

CI T-1 is [redacted]

[redacted]

CI T-2 is [redacted]

CI T-3 is [redacted]

CI T-4 is [redacted]

[redacted]

(an established source)

CI T-5 is [redacted]

Location:

[redacted]

Used to characterize
HERBERT APTHEKER

Used in characterization
of HERBERT SHAPIRO

Used in characterization
of HERBERT SHAPIRO

Used in characterization
of HERBERT SHAPIRO

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

b7D
b7E

b6
b7C
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b7E

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" because it contains information from sources of continuing value, disclosure of which would tend to identify these sources which could compromise their future effectiveness.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 - c/o Commanding Officer, 109th MI Group
 Columbus, Ohio (RM)

1 - OSI, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio (RM)

Copy to: 1 - NISO, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (RM)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Report of: SA THOMAS P. SCOLLARD
 Date: 8/1/68

Office: CINCINNATI

Field Office File No.: CI 100-14539

Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Synopsis: No information developed concerning Communist strategy or tactics in racial matters. Confidential source advised HERBERT SHAPIRO, Professor, University of Cincinnati (UC), Cincinnati, Ohio, will teach a new course on Negro History. One of the books to be utilized in this course written by HERBERT APTHEKER. SHAPIRO identified as a former member of the Communist Party (CP). APTHEKER identified as a member of the CP, USA and a member of its National Committee.

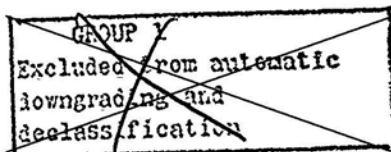
- P* -

DETAILS:

AT CINCINNATI, OHIO

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
 AND FIELD OFFICES
 ADVISED BY ROUTING
 SLIP (S) OF
 DATE 12/11/80

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



CLASS. & EXT. BY 6383
 REASON - FCIM 11, 1-2. 4.2
 DATE OF REVIEW 8/1/88
 appeal 100-442529

11/22/80

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information has been developed concerning Communist strategy in racial matters.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information has been developed concerning Communist tactics in racial matters.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFILTRATION IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

(U) [On June 24, 1968, CI T-1] advised the University of Cincinnati (UC), Cincinnati, Ohio, has added to its curriculum a new course on Negro History. Source stated that HERBERT SHAPIRO, History Professor, UC, would be in charge of the new course. Source advised that one of the books which SHAPIRO intends to use in the new Negro History course was written by HERBERT APTHEKER.

HERBERT APTHEKER

(U) [On March 29, 1967, CI T-2] advised HERBERT APTHEKER is currently a member of the Communist Party, USA (CP) and is a member of its National Committee. Ohio

HERBERT SHAPIRO

B. 6-14-29 N.Y. N.Y.

Ohio
gas
Russia
(U) CI T-3 advised on June 28, 1961, that HERBERT SHAPIRO and [redacted] were regarded as current Communist Party members in Rochester, New York, based upon recent attendance at local CP meetings. (U)

(U) CI T-3 advised on June 14, 1961, that HERBERT SHAPIRO and [redacted] were in attendance at CP meetings held May 16, 1961 and June 13, 1961, at Rochester, New York. (U)

(U) [On October 2, 1967, CI T-4] advised that HERBERT SHAPIRO, born June 14, 1929, Queens County, New York, formerly a professor at Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia, was employed September 27,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1966, by U.C. as a Visiting Assistant Professor of history in the History Department, McMicken College of Arts and Sciences, for a one-year period. Source stated that SHAPIRO was awarded a two-year contract as an Assistant Professor of History by U.C. to expire in June, 1969.

CI T-5 advised on August 14, 1964, that during August, 1964, the following was observed among the names and addresses of some of the officers, sponsors and associates of the American Institute of Marxist Studies (AIMS): (S) (U)

"Prof. Herbert Shapiro, Department of History, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia".

A characterization of AIMS is set forth in the appendix of this report.

SHAPIRO's name was set forth as an associate of this organization.

On April 2, 1965, CI T-5 advised HERBERT SHAPIRO had been apprixed in the early part of March, 1965, by Morehouse College that he had been selected by the trustee of the college as a recipient of a Charles E. Merrill Fellowship for 1965. This fellowship provides a faculty member and his wife opportunity to travel for two or three months in European countries of their choice. The sum of \$2,500. for this purpose is furnished to the donee. (S) (U)

The source advised that shortly thereafter HERBERT SHAPIRO explained to HERBERT APTHEKER of New York, New York, that in connection with their travel he and [redacted] were anxious to spend an appreciable amount of time in the Soviet Union. SHAPIRO pointed out he wished to make contact with some Soviet historians who have worked in the area of U. S. History and in this regard solicited APTHEKER's assistance in establishing contact with appropriate persons in the Soviet Union. APTHEKER indicated he would be willing to assist in this regard. (S) (U)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A P P E N D I X

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR MARXIST STUDIES

A source advised on April 9, 1963, that on April 7, 1963, at a meeting of the District Committee of the Communist Party (CP) of New England, held in Boston, Massachusetts, Herbert Aptheker stated he was developing an organization called American Institute for Marxist Studies (AIMS) which would eventually legalize the CP. He stated AIMS would publish literature on History, Science, Physics, Archeology, and other subjects which would be put out quarterly with various supplements.

A second source advised on June 30, 1966, that Herbert Aptheker was elected to the National Committee, CPUSA, at the 18th National Convention of the CPUSA held June 22-26, 1966, in New York City.

A third source advised on June 7, 1963, that on June 3, 1963, Herbert Aptheker spoke at the CP of New York District Board meeting concerning AIMS. Aptheker stated AIMS would unite and strengthen the CP although the CP would not be connected with it. He stated AIMS was being formed within the scope of the McCarran and Smith Acts and would legally bring Marxist material and opinions to the attention of American scholars and the general public.

A fourth source reported on August 29, 1966, that AIMS issues a "Newsletter" every other month. This source also made available the information that AIMS issues publications and holds symposiums concerning Marxism.

A fifth source advised on May 9, 1967, that as of that date, AIMS was located at 20 East 30th Street, New York City.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 4 - *



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Cincinnati, Ohio
August 1, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. 100-14539

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST
Reference	Report of SA THOMAS P. SCOLLARD, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

[CI T-1] with whom contact has been insufficient to judge reliability.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE PITTSBURGH	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 7/30/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 5/1 - 7/25/68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY LAWRENCE M. COOPER, JR.	TYPED BY jab
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE:

Pittsburgh letter to the Bureau dated 5/16/68.

- P*-

LEADS

PITTSBURGH

AT PITTSBURGH, PA. (ALLEGHENY COUNTY)

Will continue to follow and report activities in this matter.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		
							PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

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Dissemination Record of Attached Report				Notations
Agency	Request Recd.	Date Fwd.	How Fwd.	
AGENCY: ACSI, OSI: SEC. SER.	Request Recd. BY: ISB, GRD, RAO	Date Fwd. BY: 8/13/68	How Fwd. BY: R/S	Notations [Handwritten signatures and notes]
By: [Signature]	BY: [Signature]	BY: [Signature]	BY: [Signature]	

61 AUG 15 1968

PG 100-15125

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" since information from PG T-1 and PG T-2 could reasonably result in identification of informants of continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

INFORMANTS

Source

Location

PG T-1 is

PG T-2 is

b3
b7D
b7E

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - G-2, Pittsburgh, Pa. (RM)
1 - OSI, Pittsburgh, Pa. (RM)
1 - NISO, Philadelphia, Pa. (RM)

Report of: LAWRENCE M. COOPER, JR. Office: Pittsburgh, Pa.
Date: 7/30/68

Field Office File #: 100-15125 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Negro-American Labor Council recently reactivated through efforts of CPWP and President of the Negro-American Labor Council in Pittsburgh is a CPWP member. CPWP members feel Negro-American Labor Councils should start out for Negroes and later work to unite all sections of the working class.

- P*-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

PG 100-15125

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

On April 22, 1968, PG T-1 advised that on April 19, 1968, a meeting of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania (CPWP) District Committee was held in the Pittsburgh area. This meeting dealt with developments in the Negro-American Labor Council (NALC). [redacted] said that CPWP members are not serious enough about the NALC and its importance and the necessity of its being in Pittsburgh.

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According to PG T-1, [redacted] said he wanted to get CPWP members into the NALC and get the group started in Pittsburgh. He said he did not want to get old members into the NALC until he was sure the CPWP had control of the group.

On June 28, 1968, PG T-1 advised that [redacted] is one of the leading members of the CPWP and is a member of the National Committee, CP, USA.

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b7C

On June 22, 1968, PG T-1 advised that [redacted] is a current member of the CPWP.

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PG T-1 advised on May 27, 1968, that a CPWP District Committee meeting was held on May 21, 1968, in the Pittsburgh area. According to the informant, discussion at this meeting concerned white racism and black nationalism. Those present at the meeting felt that the NALC should start out for the Negroes only and later work to unite all races and organize all sections of the working class which would be the best answer to the whole problem.

PG T-2 advised on June 19, 1968, that a CPWP Conference was held in the Pittsburgh area on June 15, 1968.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PG 100-15125

At this meeting, [] said that the CPWP has come a long way in the past three and a half years and she outlined some of the activities during this period. She stated that the CPWP had reactivated the NALC in Pittsburgh.

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II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

PG T-2 advised, on May 24, 1968, that a CPWP District Committee meeting was held on May 21, 1968, in the Pittsburgh area. According to the informant, at this meeting, [] said that in view of the "rebellion" by American-Negroes, Party members should work along with all black leaders regardless of any personal conviction against any black leader.

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III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

On July 24, 1968, PG T-1 advised that the NALC was recently reactivated in the Pittsburgh area through efforts of the CPWP. He advised the CPWP acted in response to the policy of the CP, USA, of developing interest among Negroes.

The source advised that the reactivated NALC consists of ten members in Pittsburgh and that [] is the President of the organization in Pittsburgh.

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b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

July 30, 1968

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
 IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to the report of
Special Agent LAWRENCE M. COOPER, JR., dated and captioned
as above, at Pittsburgh.

All sources (except any listed below) whose
identities are concealed in referenced communication have
furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to
your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed
outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SALT LAKE CITY	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 7/31/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/21-26/68
TITLE OF CASE <u>COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS</u>		REPORT MADE BY W. RULON PAXMAN	TYPED BY MHE
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

3) REFERENCE: Report of SA W. RULON PAXMAN, dated 4/30/68 at Salt Lake City:

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This report is classified ~~Confidential~~ since data reported from SU T-1 through SU T-3 could reasonably result in identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise effectiveness thereof. (U)

[REDACTED] is a liaison source. The information in this report appears in [REDACTED]

b6
b7C
b7D

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
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		15 AUG 5 1968	EX-100

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Notations

Agency	AGENCY:	ACSI, OSI, SEC. SER.
Request Recd.	REQUEST:	SD, CRD, RAO, D. [initials]
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW:	8/12/68
How Fwd.	HOW FORW:	SIS
By	BY:	Ceg/cu

[Signature]
RACIAL INT. SECT.

SU 100-9845

INFORMANTS

Identity of Informant

Location

SU T-1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Characterizations of ROBERT
ARCHULETA, UDA HANSON, WAYNE D.
HOLLEY.

b3
b7D
b7E

SU T-2

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SU T-3

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LEADS

SALT LAKE CITY

AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Submit quarterly reports to reach the Bureau by
February 1, May 1, August 1, and November 1 of each year.

- B* -
COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Pres/SF, California (REG.)
1 - OSI, 14th District, Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado
1 - CO - NISO, San Francisco (REG.) (REG.)

Report of: W. RULON PAXMAN
Date: 7/31/68

Office: SALT LAKE CITY

Field Office File #: 100-9845

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: The Communist Party (CP) of Utah has received from CP, USA, National Headquarters, New York City, N.Y., material suitable for use among racial groups. The CP of Utah has not extensively implemented this material. CP of Utah has shown an interest in People's Party work among minorities and National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People (NAACP), Salt Lake City, Utah. Two reported CP members are members of NAACP, Salt Lake City.

- P* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information has been developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

On April 21, 1968, the Communist Party (CP) of Utah received from CP, USA, National Headquarters, New York, New York, a communication dated April 8, 1968, pertaining to a flyer issued by "The Worker" immediately after the assassination of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING and pertaining to that assassination. At the same time, a letter was received from the National Chairman, CP, USA, requesting that "The Worker" flyer pertaining to Dr. KING's assassination be given the widest possible circulation.

(SU T-1, 4/24/68)

"The Worker" is an East Coast communist newspaper.

In the early part of May, 1968, the CP of Utah received from the Committee On Pre-Convention Discussion of the CP, USA, New York City, New York, a request for the submission of discussion articles to be used at the Special Convention. One of the suggested topics pertains to the relation of Negro liberation to the struggle for socialism. At the same time a report on the "Industrial Concentration Conference, Chicago, Illinois, April 6-7, 1968," was received. The first section of this report pertained to the fight against racism. A communication dated May 1, 1968, issued for the Negro Work Department, CP, USA, was also received. This was divided into the following subsections:

- (a) All-out Support to the Poor People's March.
- (b) Political Significance Vital.
- (c) Impact of March and the Follow-through.
- (d) Our Tasks.

(SU T-1, 5/8/68)

On May 17, 1968, the CP of Utah received the following:

- (1) A News Release of CP, USA, dated May 8, 1968, issued by the National Chairman of the CP, USA. In addition to other things, this News Release states that the CP will use the coming elections to mobilize movements against racism.
- (2) A mimeographed communication dated May 8, 1968, pertaining to the Poor People's Campaign, issued for the National Office of the CP, USA. This urges communications be sent to President JOHNSON, demanding that the marchers be guaranteed that no limit will be placed on the campaign.
- (3) Another communication dated May 8, 1968, pertaining to the Poor People's Campaign and issued for the National Office of CP, USA. This states that the National Office of CP, USA, has designated a coordinator for activities pertaining to the Poor People's Campaign for the CP. It divides the demands of the campaign into the following categories:
 - (a) Adequate income.
 - (b) Adequate jobs.
 - (c) Adequate education.
 - (d) Adequate housing.
 - (e) Adequate representation.
- (4) A one-page mimeographed document from the "Negro Affairs and Organization Department, CP, USA, entitled "Emergency National Action Needed To Protest Racist Terror in Los Angeles." This alleges that unwarranted arrests were made on May 4, 1968.

(SU T-1, 5/22/68)

SU 100-9845

On June 4, 1968, the CP of Utah received a communication from the National Organization Department and the National Literature Commission of the CP, USA, pertaining to the issuance of the book "Ghetto Rebellion To Black Liberation," by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, who is a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA. Instructions were received with respect to obtaining the book, and it was stated that CP, USA, National Headquarters wants the book studied in clubs and other Party organizations.

(SU T-1, 6/4/68)

On June 9, 1968, the CP of Utah received from CP, USA, New York, New York, a dissertation pertaining to the 1968 elections, which is dated May, 1968. Among other items, the racial crisis is treated in this dissertation.

(SU T-1, 6/9/68)

The items received by the CP of Utah from CP, USA, National Headquarters pertaining to Negro and other racial matters have in most instances been read only by a few key members of the CP of Utah. The implementation of the instructions given by the CP, USA, has been limited.

(SU T-1, 7/19/68)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

On April 7, 1968, a Memorial March took place in Salt Lake City, Utah, in honor of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, who had been recently assassinated. There were approximately 1,500 participants in this march, of whom nine were members of the CP of Utah.

(SU T-1, 4/24/68)

On the evening of April 11, 1968, a public forum on problems pertaining to the Negro people was held in Salt Lake City. Four of those present were members of the CP of Utah, but these were not included in the discussion panel.

(SU T-1, 5/8/68
SU T-2, 5/8/68)

SU 100-9845

On April 19, 1968, two members of the CP participated in attempts to secure support for the People's Party in Utah, which had been organized to appeal to racial and minority groups. Much of the work done on that day was among Mexican-Americans.

(SU T-1, 5/8/68)

On April 21, 1968, Dr. CHARLES ~~NABORS~~, an Assistant Professor of the University of Utah, Salt Lake City, who is a Negro, spoke at a church in Salt Lake City. Six members of the CP of Utah attended the meeting, at which NABORS spoke, as a political activity of the CP of Utah.

(SU T-1, 5/8/68
SU T-2, 5/8/68)

On April 26, 1968, the Salt Lake County Club of the CP held a meeting in Salt Lake City. A Negro member of the CP was urged to attend a coming People's Party meeting, since no other Negroes were attending at that time.

(SU T-3, 5/2/68)

On April 30, 1968, two members of the CP of Utah participated in an effort to interest a Mexican-American in the activities of the People's Party.

(SU T-1, 5/8/68)

On May 5, 1968, in the early afternoon, a march in the interests of the residents of the Anchorage Subdivision of Clearfield, Utah, was held in Salt Lake City. The march was to demonstrate support for the Mexican-Americans who resided in that subdivision. The participants included five members of the CP of Utah. They participated in order to further the purposes of the CP.

(SU T-1, 5/17/68)

SU 100-9845

On May 14, 1968, the Salt Lake County Club of the CP of Utah held a meeting in Salt Lake City. A report was given on attendance at a meeting in Salt Lake City pertaining to the Poor People's March. It was stated that something must be done to break down the ultraconservative thinking of the Mexican people in Utah.

(SU T-3, 5/17/68)

Two members of the CP of Utah attended a meeting of the Justice For Anchorage Committee on May 15, 1968. The meeting pertained to efforts of the residents of Anchorage, who are principally Mexican-Americans, to avoid eviction.

(SU T-3, 5/18/68)

Participants in the Poor People's Campaign enroute from California to Washington, D. C., were in Salt Lake City on May 17, 1968, on the evening of which a public picnic was held at Pioneer Park in Salt Lake City. Five members of the CP of Utah participated in this activity. These CP members participated in this Poor People's Campaign activity in order to further the interests of the CP of Utah with minority groups.

(SU T-1, 6/3/68
SU T-2, 6/3/68)

On June 2, 1968, at 1:00 p.m., approximately 150 people held a pray-in demonstration in front of the Board of Education Building, Salt Lake City, in order to show their desire that a teacher who had distributed racist literature be fired by the Salt Lake City Board of Education. Two members of the CP of Utah participated in this demonstration.

(SU T-3, 6/5/68)

The Salt Lake County Club of the CP held a meeting in Salt Lake City on June 7, 1968. It was stated that a letter would be written to protest a paper that had been obtained at a school in the Salt Lake City area and appeared to have racial overtones.

(SU T-3, 6/11/68)

The State Board of the CP of Utah held a meeting in Salt Lake City on June 9, 1968. It was announced at this meeting that the Salt Lake City Branch of the National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People (NAACP) would hold a banquet on June 21, 1968. Those persons present at the meeting were urged to attend.

(SU T-1, 6/25/68
SU T-3, 6/11/68)

On June 11, 1968, the CP of Utah communicated with an official of the CP, USA, New York, New York, to the effect that the CP of Utah has been participating in the activities of the People's Party in Utah and that the appeal of this party is directed primarily toward minority groups and poor people in general.

(SU T-1, 6/11/68)

The Salt Lake County Club of the CP of Utah held a meeting on June 18, 1968, in Salt Lake City. The time and place of the coming NAACP banquet were announced, and those present were encouraged to attend.

(SU T-3, 6/21/68)

Reverend PALMER S. ~~ROSS~~, 325 Herbert Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, continues to be the President of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP. He is the Pastor of the Trinity African-Methodist-Episcopal Church, 241 East 6th South, Salt Lake City.

NATIONAL Association for the Advancement of
ROSS continues to be personally opposed to the use of demonstrations for achieving civil rights ends. He found it desirable, however, during a recent demonstration protesting the distribution of racist literature by a school teacher in Salt Lake City, to agree for the NAACP to participate in the demonstration. No demonstrations are presently planned by the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP.

The present civil rights objectives of the Salt Lake City NAACP include an increase in the voter registration

among Negroes, the passage of an open housing law in Utah to supplement the Federal Open Housing law, and the furtherance of employment opportunities for Negroes and other minority groups in Utah. It is considered that some progress is being made along these lines. Dr. ROSS plans to seek some type of cooperation between the Negro community in Utah and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon) so that the situation arising from the fact that the Mormon Church will not permit Negroes to hold its priesthood can be improved, even though he does not consider that any change in this particular policy of the church can be achieved.

Dr. ROSS does not consider that there is any immediate danger of racial violence in Utah and hopes to avoid outside influences of a violent nature in the racial field. He is committed to the idea that the Negro's best interests are served by complete cooperation with law enforcement.

The question of communist infiltration into the NAACP has not been officially discussed by the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP during the past three months. Dr. ROSS during July, 1968, became aware of the fact that ROBERT ARCHULETA, a school teacher in Salt Lake City, has been made the subject of a petition to the Subversive Activities Control Board of the United States, which petition states that ARCHULETA is a member of the CP, USA. ARCHULETA is identical with a person who is a member of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP and is on a Scholarship Committee of the Credit Union of the NAACP, Salt Lake City. It is ROSS' intention to discuss the matter pertaining to ARCHULETA with regional officials of the NAACP and, if necessary, with national officials of the NAACP. It is ROSS' present thinking that ARCHULETA should quietly be dropped from the committee membership and that no effort should be made to exclude him from the NAACP, but care should be taken that his influence is minimized. ARCHULETA is not considered to have any policy influence in the NAACP at the present time. ROSS does not suspect that other members of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP are members of the CP.

(Reverend Dr. PALMER S. ROSS,
7/25/68)

ROBERT ARCHULETA is currently the Educational Director of the Salt Lake County Club of the CP of Utah.

(SU T-1, 6/25/68)

There are currently about 300 paid-up members of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP. The NAACP, Salt Lake City, has sponsored no demonstrations during the past three months but participated unofficially in a demonstration which protested the distribution of racist literature by a Salt Lake City school teacher. Attempts are being made to obtain the passage of an open housing bill in the State of Utah to supplement the Federal Open Housing Bill. Employment opportunities are being sought for Negroes and other minority groups. It is considered that progress is being made with respect to employment and open housing. The fact that the Mormon Church, which is the dominant religious group in Utah, denies its priesthood to Negroes is still considered detrimental to the Negro situation in Utah, but no plans have been discussed by the NAACP, Salt Lake City, Board with respect to the Mormon Church.

Communism has not been discussed by the NAACP Board in Salt Lake City, nor has the fact that ROBERT ARCHULETA and WAYNE D. HOLLEY have been the subject of petitions before the Subversive Activities Control Board of the United States, in which petitions it has been alleged that HOLLEY and ARCHULETA are members of the CP, USA. HOLLEY and ARCHULETA have both participated in some activities of the NAACP, Salt Lake City, in the past. ARCHULETA is a current member of the Salt Lake City Branch, NAACP, and is also on the Scholarship Committee of the Credit Union of the NAACP, Salt Lake City.

Dr. PALMER S. ROSS, Pastor, Trinity African-Methodist-Episcopal Church, Salt Lake City, continues to be the President of the NAACP, Salt Lake City. He is a moderate in his approach to racial problems and desires that work among Negroes and Caucasians continues to bring about improvement in the status of Negroes. He normally opposes demonstrations in solving civil rights problems. Dr. ROSS is known to be opposed to the CP but has not in the past considered that the CP

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

in Utah was a threat to the NAACP. There are no suspected members of the CP who are considered to be in a position to materially influence the NAACP; Salt Lake City, in its policies. Included among the current members of the NAACP, Salt Lake City, are the following:

ROBERT ARCHULETA, 978 Cheyenne Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84104; membership expires May 31, 1969.

Mrs. UDA HANSON, 191 North 1st West, Spanish Fork, Utah 84660; membership expires February 15, 1969.

(SU T-3, 7/23/68)

WAYNE D. HOLLEY is currently the Chairman of the CP of Utah. UDA HANSON is the Educational Director of the Utah County Club of the CP of Utah.

(SU T-1, 6/25/68)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

100-9845

Salt Lake City, Utah
July 31, 1968

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
 IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent W.
 Rulon Paxman, dated July 31,
 1968, at Salt Lake City

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE MIAMI	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE AUG 1 1968	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 5/1 - 7/31/68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY RAYMOND L. O'KELLY	TYPED BY AL
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA RAYMOND L. O'KELLY, dated 5-6-68, at Miami.

- P* -

LEAD

MIAMI

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will continue to report CIRM activities in the Miami area.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED <i>7/27/68</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE: 9-Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1-NISO, 6th ND, Charleston, S.C. (RM) 1-111th M.I. Group, Orlando, Fla. (RM) 1-OSI, Robins AFB, Ga. (RM) 1-New York (info) (100-153735) (RM) 2-Miami (100-15058)		100-442529-2614
COPIES DESTROYED 333DEC 30 1970		25 AUG 5 1968
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, OSI, SEC. SER.	<i>203 BH 28</i> <i>INT. SEC. 7</i> <i>PDC</i>
Request Recd.	REQUEST: LRD, ORD, RA, JDD	
Date Fwd.	DATE FWD: 8/12/68	
How Fwd.	HOW FWD: 59 AUG 14 1968	
By	BY: <i>Decker</i>	

Decker 80697D

MM 100-15058

ADMINISTRATIVE

Indexing

All individuals named in this report are on the Security Index or informants or sources except

[Redacted]

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Copies of this report are being disseminated to appropriate military intelligence agencies pursuant to Bureau instructions.

The report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ as MM T-1 through MM T-3 are informants of continuing value whose disclosure would have an adverse effect on the national defense interests.

INFORMANTS

<u>Identity</u>	<u>Description of Information</u>	<u>Location</u>
MM T-1 is [Redacted]		
MM T-2 is [Redacted]	SCLC background and activity	[Redacted]
MM T-3 is [Redacted]	CP interest in assisting SCLC	[Redacted]

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b7E

B.*

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1-NISO, 6th ND, Charleston, S. C. (RM)
1-111th M.I. Group, Orlando, Florida (RM)
1-OSI, Robins Air Force Base, Georgia (RM)

Copy to:

Report of: RAYMOND L. O'KELLY

Office: Miami, Florida

Date: AUG 1 1968

Field Office File #: 100-15058

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Informants advised that Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) National Office, urged maximum possible participation by CP members in Poor Peoples Campaign, Washington, D. C., issued Discussion Report which stated it is illusory under any circumstances that discrimination in employment will end under state-monopoly capitalism. CHARLENE MITCHELL, CP, USA Presidential candidate, was guest of "Florida Forum" and stated there have been civil rights demonstrations which Communists have been instrumental in organizing; that she had been in civil rights demonstrations and no one objected to her presence; would welcome support of STOKELY CARMICHAEL in her campaign. Miami CP has offered Southern Christian Leadership Conference assistance and support in connection with activities of Dr. RALPH ABERNATHY at the Republican National Convention, Miami Beach.

- P * -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

The Communist Party, United States of America, (CP, USA) has urged the maximum possible participation by Miami area CP members in the Poor Peoples Campaign, Washington, D. C., with special emphasis on the May Memorial Day demonstration. The National Office stated that the participation of Communists from the beginning to the end of the "Campaign" will be a significant demonstration of CP solidarity with the movement to end poverty and racism in the United States.

MM T-1
May 21, 1968

The Miami CP is so involved in internal dissension problems and the July, 1968, Special Convention that nothing is being done in an organizational manner concerning the Poor Peoples Campaign; however, individual members are to feel free to do everything possible to assure the "Campaign" is a success.

MM T-1
June 5, 1968

A Discussion Report prepared by CHARLENE MITCHELL for the May 18 and 19, 1968, meeting of the CP, USA, National Negro Affairs Commission, questions whether it is possible to achieve sufficient jobs for all under capitalism, especially for black and other oppressed minorities. The Report states it is illusory under any circumstances that the possibilities exist of ending discrimination in employment as long as private enterprise controls the means of production. However, sufficient concessions can be won under state-monopoly capitalism and the CP must work for those concessions.

MM 100-15058

The Report lists one of the CP goals as the guarantee of a job to everyone who wants one and a guaranteed living income for those who are unable to work.

MM T-1
June 19, 1968

CHARLENE MITCHELL is a member of the CP, USA, National Committee, from Southern California, according to MM T-1 on July 22, 1968.

On July 12, 1968, CHARLENE MITCHELL as the CP, USA Presidential candidate was in Miami, Florida, to tape a panel-type program entitled "Florida Forum". This program was shown on July 14, 1968, over WCKT television.

When MITCHELL was asked why more Negroes have not accepted the CP if Communism is the solution to the problems of the United States, she said that people are always trying to place Negroes in a different category from white people and that Negroes have to find their ideology the same as everyone else. When the CP answers their needs, Negroes will join the same as white people.

In answering a question as to her solution to the rising crime rate and the Negro riots, she stated that she preferred to use the phrase "Negro upsurge and not Negro riots". She said that this country has to deal first with what produces these upsurges and that she believes our system will have to be changed to bring this about. She said that if she should become President, one of her first acts would be to immediately enforce all laws dealing with racial discrimination which are already on the books and which are not being enforced at the present time.

She said that since 1928, the CP, USA has placed

special emphasis on assisting the Negro people and that the CP, USA has been a part of every struggle of the Negro people in the United States.

She said that she had been in every civil rights demonstration; however, she was never jailed, a fact that she was neither proud or ashamed of. She said it is commonly known that members of the CP, USA have been jailed as the result of civil rights demonstrations and had been beaten while in jail.

In answer to a question as to whether civil rights demonstrations are organized by the CP, USA, she said there have been civil rights demonstrations which Communists have been instrumental in organizing.

When questioned as to whether Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., knew she was a Communist when she took part in his demonstrations, she said she had never met Dr. KING but that none of the organizers of these demonstrations had ever objected to her presence.

When asked if she would welcome the support of STOKELY CARMICHAEL in her campaign, she said she would and she would hope that there are provisions in the CP, USA program which he could endorse and support.

At the Special Convention of the CP, USA, held July 4 - 7, 1968, at New York, New York, there appeared to be established a new line on the Negro question totally at variance with the current Party line.

The "Draft Resolution on Struggle for Black Liberation", containing this new line, was popularly accepted in the discussion before the convention; however, it will not be up for adoption until the April, 1969, National Convention.

This Resolution calls for Negro control of public and social institutions, arming of the Negro population for the purpose of "self-defense" and states that any hope for the economic betterment of the masses of black people through integration in the capitalist society on a capitalist basis or through attempts to create a new "black capitalism" was ruled out many years ago by the development of capitalism in its monopoly form.

According to the Resolution, only with the advent of a society in which exploitation is not an integral part would black people have free rein and free opportunity to determine for themselves their relationship to United States society as a whole.

The Resolution says that if any degree of change is to be effected in the lives of black people, even under the present system, black people must have a decisive voice in making changes on such terms and in such forms as to them seem proper.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No additional information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

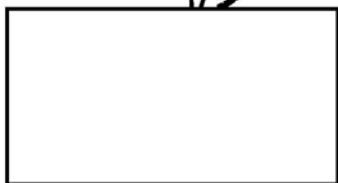
Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

The Miami chapter of the SCLC maintains an office at 534 N. W. 2nd Avenue, Miami. It is not possible to estimate the membership of the SCLC in Miami. All meetings are open and the public is welcome. Anyone who was ever a member, even if they have not been active or maintained current dues, is still considered a member.

The average attendance at meetings has been from 10 to 30 people with new faces observed at almost every meeting.

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Temporary officers elected at the May 1, 1968 meeting are:



- President
- First Vice-President
- Second Vice-President

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The Executive Board consists of the above individuals and [redacted]

CP MEMBER - 1952-53

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MM T-2

May 3 - July 19, 1968

The March 23, 1968, edition of the "Miami Herald", a Miami daily newspaper, contained an article captioned "Poverty Worker Released on Bond", which reflected that [redacted] had been arrested for Grand Larceny on a charge filed by the Florida State's Attorney's Office and was released on \$1000.00 bond. According to the article, [redacted] was charged with "pocketing a portion of a \$5000.00" poverty grant.

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In 1952-1953, [redacted] a self-admitted CP member, advised that [redacted] was an ardent CP member.

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The activities of the Miami SCLC have centered mainly around the Economic Opportunity Program and the Poor Peoples Campaign.

MM T-2

July 19, 1968

An "All-Star" variety show, sponsored by the Miami SCLC chapter as a benefit for the Poor Peoples Campaign, was held at the Jewish Cultural Center (JCC), Miami Beach, on June 7, 1968. Approximately \$600.00 was collected during this show, plus about 500 tickets sold at a dollar each.

MM T-2
June 10, 1968

The JCC is characterized in the appendix section of this report.

At a general membership meeting of the Miami CP, held on June 20, 1968, [redacted] reported that 400 people attended a fund-raising affair held at the JCC on June 7, 1968, to raise money for the Poor Peoples Campaign. Approximately 30 Negroes were present at this affair, which raised about \$1200.00. The people at the JCC were very happy about having these Negroes there and have stated they will work more closely with [redacted] to promote further activities to involve more Negroes at the JCC.

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MM T-3
June 20, 1968

[redacted] are current members of the Miami CP.

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MM T-1
June 19, 1968

On July 16, 1968, at a meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the Miami CP, it was decided that [redacted] should contact [redacted] who would in turn contact [redacted] of the SCLC to see if any of the activity or support of the CP in Miami

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MM 100-15058

would be needed in connection with the visit of Dr.
RALPH ABERNATHY to the Republican National Convention
on Miami Beach in August, 1968.

MM T-3
July 16, 1968

[redacted]
[redacted] are members of the Miami CP;
however, [redacted] is considered a member-at-large
and does not attend CP meetings.

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MM T-1
June 19, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MM 100-15058

APPENDIX

1

JEWISH CULTURAL CENTER (JCC)

The records of the Circuit Court, Dade County, Miami, Florida, reflect articles of corporation were filed by the Jewish Cultural Center (JCC), and on July 13, 1949, a charter was granted it. The JCC was established as a corporation "not for profit." The general nature of the object of the JCC is to preserve and extend Jewish culture, including, without limitation, education, theatrical, musical, scientific and literary activities.

On July 27, 1953, a source advised it is his opinion that the JCC is a local "progressive" organization, not directly connected with the Communist Party, USA (CP); that the JCC was started by some local members of the CP, but not, in his opinion, at the orders of the CP, and he believes the JCC was formed in order to provide a meeting place for "progressive Jewish groups."

The source advised on January 5, 1955, that the JCC continues to act as a meeting place for "progressive Jewish groups" in the Miami area, and to rent space to any group meeting that qualifies. He further advised the JCC, in itself, is not a communist front organization, but does permit such organizations to hold meetings at the Center.

On May 28, 1968, another source advised the JCC is dominated by CP sympathizers, and continues to permit communist front organizations to hold meetings in the Center.

On May 22, 1968, a third source advised that general membership meetings of the Miami CP were held at the JCC during 1967.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. MM 100-15058

Miami, Florida

AUG 1 1968

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
 RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent Raymond L.
 O'Kelly, dated and captioned as
 above, at Miami, Florida.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE MILWAUKEE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 8/1/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/30 - 31/68
TITLE OF CASE A COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS hup		REPORT MADE BY SA RUSSELL D. JONES	TYPED BY dsw
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

Reference

Report of SA RUSSELL D. JONES dated 4/30/68
at Milwaukee.

- P* -

Leads

MILWAUKEE:
AT MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Will follow and report activities relating to Communist influence in racial matters and submit next report by 12/1/68.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☒ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☒					
APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - MIG, Milwaukee (RM) 2 - OSI, Milwaukee (RM) (1 - OSI, Chicago)		COPIES DESTROYED 1 - NIS, Chicago (RM) 333 DEC 30 1970 1 - NIS, Milwaukee (RM) 1 - New York (100-153735) (RM) 2 - Milwaukee (100-14439)		100-442529-2615 REC 74 8 AUG 5 1968 EX-103	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report					
Agency	ACSI, [unclear] OSI, SEC. SER.	Notations			
Request Recd.	DATE FORW:	ISD, CRD	RAO	<i>[Handwritten notes and stamps]</i>	
Date Fwd.					
How Fwd.	AUG 12 1968		Ceg Lw		
By					

100-248806940

MI 100-14439

Administrative Data

This report is being classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ because it contains information furnished by MI T-1 through MI T-5, the unauthorized disclosure of which would compromise informants and could be prejudicial to the national defense.

Informants

Identity

Location

MI T-1 is

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b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

MI T-2 is

Instant report

MI T-3 is

Instant report

b7D

MI T-4 is

Instant report

MI T-5 is

Instant report

- B* -

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BY:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- Copy to:**

Report of:

Date:

SA RUSSELL D. JONES
August 1, 1968

Office: Milwaukee

Field Office File #: 100-14439

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

The Workers World Party (WWP) has again brought up, in discussion, plans regarding demonstrations at Allen-Bradley Company but, to date, have not formulated any plans in this regard. At Wisconsin CP State Convention, held in 6/68, a report on racial oppression was given which is set out herein.

-P*-

Details: **I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY**

A. Communist Party, USA (CPUSA)

Communist Party of Wisconsin (CPW) plans to expand their work to include the Negroes in Milwaukee; however, the nature of these plans has not been revealed.

(Source: MI T-4, April 24, 1968)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

At the Wisconsin CP State Convention, [redacted] member, State Committee, CPW, gave a report on racial oppression at which time he pointed out main weaknesses, the party's role, and what the party should do to accomplish these objectives, as follows:

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1. Failure to fully take the campaign against racism into the white community, especially among white workers;
2. Failure to make this issue one for state-wide attention, encompassing oppression of Indians, Spanish-speaking and other minorities;
3. Limited understanding of the real meaning of black nationalism in both its positive and negative characteristics, and thus failure to act upon the new reality created by the rise of this feeling among black people;
4. Failure to develop an independent role in the liberation struggle, making unique ideological and tactical contributions, and as a result failure to have full contact with and recruitment from black militants; our role has been primarily supportive, and rarely vanguard in character; we have failed also to act organizationally as the Communist Party and rely upon the contributions of individual members;
5. Failure to fully comprehend and fight chauvinism within our own ranks.

The role of the Party today:

Having seen all of the errors and weaknesses of yesterday, we can begin anew to correct our path and methods in fighting white racism, and win in efforts to influence and recruit among minority groups. As one example, we can play and are now beginning to play, a role in the fight against poverty, partially through efforts around professional groups. We can begin exposing the war-wealthy contract holders, industrialists such as Allen-Bradley, by demanding that all government contracts be dropped now because of racist practices. We can begin mobilizing pressure on the trade unions to break with their racist membership practices and also to initiate new campaigns to organize the unorganized

in such barbaric shops as those of Grede Foundries. We can mobilize support for and provide aid to efforts around the March of the Poor in Milwaukee and Washington. Above all, we should take all steps necessary to prevent the use of military troops in the ghettos this summer. In fact, we can take a leading role in the white community on this level.

We should expose such groups as the National Alliance of Businessmen in their efforts to offer "pie in the sky" deals to black people. These forces have made an appeal to industrialists to hire black people, not because it would provide needed employment, but because they can be hired at lower wages, making greater profit for the already rich. We must demand full employment at union wages for black and white alike. The National Alliance of Businessmen, at the same time, is trying to set up schemes for "Black capitalism" as another means of controlling the black community. It recognizes that the white economic power structure can control such a black bourgeoisie and use them to "keep black people in their places."

We must place forth instead the demand for an end to the racist war in Vietnam, an end to the racist draft which serves it, and utilization of the whole military budget for programs in the ghettos controlled by and designed by the oppressed people who live there.

Our press can play a vital role in this type of work. We must begin pushing subscriptions for the new "Daily World" in both white working class areas and in the black community. We must guarantee wide circulation of Comrade CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT's new book, Ghetto Revolt and Black Liberation. Our work should be expanded into other areas of the state, to include the special problems of Indians, rural poor, and migratory workers. We must do all we can to assure that the military and police authorities are prevented from obtaining weapons like the horrifying Stoner Rifle, capable of blasting through a concrete wall.

In order that the above objectives be accomplished, the Party should:

1. Each club in the Party should place the question of racism on its agenda, discuss and read all material available, especially LIGHTFOOT's new book, and determine how it best can approach this question in action. The issue of racism should be taken by each member into his or her shop, school, clubs, social activity, etc.
2. Within other movements, especially the peace movement, we must take strong initiatives to bring this question to the fore, to create a real understanding of what is required, and to initiate actions. We should show how the fight for peace is aimed at the same class enemy which today oppresses black people at home, and colonial people abroad, how imperialism is behind both the war in Vietnam, all American foreign policy, and racist oppression.
3. Our literature should be distributed widely beyond our own ranks, and the "Daily Worker" should be our primary mass organ for raising these questions.
4. Our members in shops should raise these issues and create a struggle within the trade union movement, at union meetings, in the shops, off the job. Our industrial work and any industrial club should check progress in this area and give guidance to the work. We should develop a plan for singling out the worst plants and unions for concentrated attention and a mass campaign. Initiative can be taken to open the whole apprenticeship question for a real battle.
5. We should re-establish contacts with our old friends in the black community, pay them regular visits, get them our material, discuss ways of injecting the fight against racism into our work. We should seek to set up special discussions on the Party and Marxism-Leninism led by black comrades for contacts in the black community. We should make recruiting among these forces a special project for concentration.
6. We should examine incidents of chauvanism within our ranks with greatest honesty and make every effort to overcome any chauvanist practices of the Party organizations and its members. Discussions on this should be held by each club.

(Source: MI T-1, June 26, 1968)

B. Workers World Party (WWP)

A characterization of the Workers World Party appears in the Appendix, attached hereto.

In December 1967, the WWP in Milwaukee discussed the possibility of engaging in demonstrations aimed at the Allen-Bradley Company in Milwaukee, Wis., for the purpose of bringing about a more liberal hiring policy toward Negroes on the part of that company. The Milwaukee Branch objected to the token hiring of Negroes on the part of the Allen-Bradley Company; however, no action had been taken in this regard. However, in July 1968, MI T-2, MI T-3, and MI T-4 advised that during the past two weeks the WWP has again brought up in discussion the possibility of demonstrations aimed at the Allen-Bradley Company. Informants stated that to date the WWP has not formulated any concrete plan and has not taken action in this regard.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND
INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND
OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

In July 1968, MI T-1, MI T-2, MI T-3, MI T-4, and MI T-5 advised that during the past four months the CP and the WWP have not taken action in support of racial matters in Milwaukee, Wis.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MI- 100-14439

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group under the leadership of National Committee member Sam Ballan split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of Leon Trotsky and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery-individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, the source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 1, 1967, a second source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York City, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP and the CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

6 *

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
August 1, 1968

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of Special Agent RUSSELL D. JONES dated and captioned as above at Milwaukee.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, MOBILE (100-10-F) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

DATE: 8/1/68

Reference is made to Mobile letter to Bureau, 1/30/68.

During the Quarter ending 7/31/68 no information was developed concerning captioned matter in the Mobile Division.

There is no CP Group active in this division. The only CP member is an elderly Negro male residing in Montgomery, Alabama. Accordingly, no report is being submitted.

(100-1694)
② - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM) (Info)
1 - Mobile
JTB:ljr
(4)

REC-47

22 AUG 15 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.
INT. SEC.

51 AUG 12 1968



5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 8/1/68

FROM : SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (100-2744) P*

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re Albuquerque letter of 5/1/68.

Albuquerque's report for the period 5/1/68-7/31/68 is as follows:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

No information available.

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

No information available.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information available.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information available.

PAT BLAU BLAWIS was elected to the Communist Party National Committee at the 18th convention of the CP, USA held in New York City in June, 1966. On sporadic occasions since her return to New Mexico, PAT BLAU BLAWIS has indicated she planned to create a functioning CP, USA organization in the state of New Mexico, however to date she has not achieved her goal.

In connection therewith [] on 6/11/68, [] on 6/17/68 and [] on 6/18/68, individually advised that to the best of their information there had not been a formal CP, USA organization functioning either on a club or state level in the state of New Mexico during the past 1 1/2 years. These informants

b7D

2 - Bureau (RAM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RAM)
1 - Albuquerque
RJW:fd

REC-38 100-442529-2617

12 AUG 5 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.

64 AUG 12 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

AQ 100-2744

further individually advised on the above indicated dates that in their opinions there are no serious racial problems in the state of New Mexico and that because of this the CP, USA has not found racial matters in the state to be an issue for exploitation.

All information available to the Albuquerque Office has been reviewed and there was no indication of any Communist influence in racial matters noted during the period covered by this letter. All sources available to this office have furnished information reflecting that the state of New Mexico does not have racial problems as such and it appears to these sources that the action taken in connection with racial matters in the state of New Mexico is on a legitimate basis.

The sources, potential security informants and security informants of the Albuquerque Office have been re-alerted to immediately report all information coming to their attention concerning possible Communist influence in racial matters in the state of New Mexico.

The Albuquerque investigation concerning captioned matter for the past quarter has been completely negative and accordingly no report is being submitted. In view of the negative character of Albuquerque's investigation no local dissemination has been made of the information contained herein pursuant to Section 87C, page 12 C, Manual of Instructions.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SEATTLE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 8/1/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/29 - 31/68
TITLE OF CASE CIRM		REPORT MADE BY SA R. BERT CARTER	TYPED BY 1pt
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA R. BERT CARTER, Seattle,
dated May 6, 1968.

- P* -

LEADS:

SEATTLE DIVISION
At Seattle, Washington

Will submit quarterly report by November 1, 1968.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

A copy of this report is sent to New York for information since that office is origin.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO
CONVIC	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		
APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>						SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
COPIES MADE:						DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
9 - Bureau (100-442529) (REG) 1 - NISO, Seattle (REG) 1 - Region III, 115th MIG (REG) 1 - OSI, McChord AFB (REG) 1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (REG) 3 - Seattle (100-27267)						100-442529-2618 REC-75 EX-100 AUG 5 1968	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report						Notations	
Agency	AGENCY: ACST					RAC, INT. SEC.	
Request Recd.	DATE FORW: 8/12/68						
Date Fwd.	HOW FORW: R/S						
How Fwd.	57 AUG 26 1968						

SE 100-27267

This report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ because information furnished by most of the sources, if disclosed, could conceivably result in the identification of informants of continuing value, compromise future effectiveness thereof, and thereby adversely affect the national security.

All persons named in this report as members of any basic revolutionary organization and who reside within the area covered by the Seattle Division, are listed in the Security Index or are informants or sources.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

Location

SE T-1 is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SE T-2 is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b3
b7D
b7E

SE T-3 is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SE T-4 is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

SE T-5 is [REDACTED]

SE T-6 is [REDACTED]

SE T-7 is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SE T-8 is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Characterization of

[REDACTED]

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SE T-9 is [REDACTED]

Characterization of

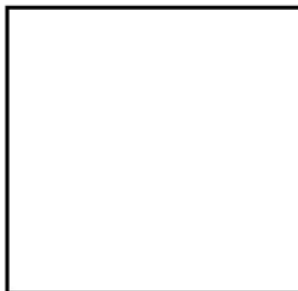
[REDACTED]

- B -

COVER PAGE

SE 100-27267

SE T-10 is



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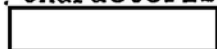
SE T-11 is



SE T-12 is

SE T-13 is

Characterization of



- C* -

COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - NISO, Seattle (REG)
1 - Region III, 115th MIG (REG)
1 - OSI, McChord AFB (REG)

Report of: SA R. BERT CARTER Office: Seattle
Date: August 1, 1968

Field Office File #: 100-27267 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Copies of "Statement on Party Building" distributed to persons at Washington State CP membership meeting, Seattle, 5/11/68 stressed need for recruiting among Negroes, Puerto Ricans, and Mexican-Americans. Two resolutions on Indian self-determination presented at North King County CP Convention, Seattle. SWP advocates black control of black community. FSP presented course at Free University of Seattle on "The Coming American Revolution" which pertained to black liberation. [REDACTED] a militant Negro who formerly was connected with Atlanta Chapter of SNCC, reportedly has been attempting to get arms and ammunition for black uprising on west coast.

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- P* -

DETAILS:

AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group I~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

SE 100-27267

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA

1. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at national meetings, including expressions by national leaders and other functionaries.

No information developed.

2. Plans, et cetera, made at district and lower-level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank-and-file members.

On May 11, 1968, a Washington State membership meeting of the Communist Party (CP) was held at Seattle, and a document entitled "Statement on Party Building" was distributed to those present. Portions of this statement which pertain to minority groups have been reproduced and are set out hereinafter.

SE T-1 (5/13/68)

For the masses of Negro Americans the racist war in Vietnam has meant rising racist oppression in this country. It has brought deepening poverty and unemployment, accompanied by policies of brutal repression and military containment of the ghettos on the part of the Johnson Administration. It has brought a death toll of black soldiers in Vietnam which is double the national rate. Such has been the lot also of other oppressed minorities--of the Puerto Ricans, the Mexican-Americans, and not least of the American Indians.

But mounting oppression has met with mounting revolt. The ghetto uprisings have served unmistakeable notice that black Americans will no longer submit to the oppression, the insults and the indignities which have been heaped on them hitherto. They have stepped up their struggles in the political arena, and have recorded gains extending from the election of Negro mayors in Gary and Cleveland to representation in the legislature of Mississippi. They have mounted struggles for jobs, housing and education, exemplified in the Poor People's Crusade in Washington under the leadership of Martin Luther King. And in growing numbers they have come to see the connection between the genocidal war against the Vietnamese people and the genocidal policies against the Negro people and other minorities at home. Most significant is the fact that growing numbers have come to associate racial oppression with the social system itself and to see the solution as lying in a basic change in that system.

Here, again, the urgency of advancing the struggle to new levels is apparent. It is necessary to develop organizational forms which will take it beyond the level of one-shot campaigns and give it greater continuity and durability. It is necessary to combat trends toward separatism growing out of frustration engendered by the failures of white allies. It is necessary to make clear the real class roots of racism--corporate monopoly, the common enemy of all working people--and to direct the fight for freedom against it.

It is Marxist-Leninist science which provides the basis for such advances. The heroic struggles of black Americans have brought many to the stage where they seek and welcome the illumination of their path which Marxism-Leninism offers, and where they can be won to our Party.

In reaction to these crises, growing numbers have moved rapidly toward the Left. Our Party has welcomed this development, particularly the militant opposition to the "Establishment" and the creativity of the new Left currents. For those thus moving Leftward, close contact with the Communist Party is of primary importance in bringing them to their logical destination--Marxism and the socialist alternative.

To reach this destination, greater clarity is required on such questions as the class nature of the "Establishment," the historic role of the working class, and the centrality of the Negro question and its relationship to the class struggle and the fight for peace. If the path to socialism is to be understood, much greater clarity is needed on such concepts as the united front and the link between struggle for immediate needs of the working people and the struggle for socialism.

By virtue of its class orientation, its experience and its roots in the working class and the trade union movement, and by virtue of its Marxist-Leninist science, it is the Party which brings these ideas into the Left. It does so both through the example it sets of consistent participation and initiative in struggles for the needs of the working people, and through its participation in the ongoing dialog on the Left.

To make clear the class basis of the war, of the economic problems of the workers, of racism and national oppression--this is why the Communist Party is needed. On this foundation to build greater unity, organization and staying power in the mass democratic movements of today--this is why the Communist Party is needed. Heroism and spontaneous movements cannot alone meet the challenge. Sustained, organized, united struggle with the organized working class as its core is required. The mere desire for radical change is not enough. Without the light of Marxist science it cannot be achieved.

In the face of these needs the sheer numerical inadequacy of the Communist Party to fulfill them and the necessity to add thousands of new Communists to its ranks become increasingly evident. To build our Party is not a narrow partisan outlook; it is an urgent necessity for the future of our country. What the times demand is a breakthrough in recruiting new members, to build its size and strength demanded of it.

Such a breakthrough is not only necessary; it is fully possible of achievement.

There is a new level of acceptance and even welcome of our Party and its members. The Party is able to participate as a recognized organization in important sectors of the peace, black liberation, new politics and student movements. At labor gatherings, Communist spokesmen are received without hostility and are often even welcomed on a personal basis. Fewer and fewer doors are today closed to Communists. More and more, these movements seek the kind of help the Communist Party, as the party of Marxism-Leninism, is capable of giving.

The growth of Marxist-oriented currents in the Negro freedom movement and the student movement, the growth of the Marxist-oriented Du Bois Clubs of America, the rise of the readership of The Worker by 1,000 in 1967, the enthusiasm created by the launching of the new Marxist daily, the Daily World-- all these and many other developments demonstrate the trend.

* * * * *

SE 100-27267

Secondly, emphasis must be placed on recruiting among the Negro people, as well as among Puerto Ricans and Mexican-Americans: The need for concentration in this area stems not only from the central importance of the Negro freedom struggle in our country, but also from the special contribution of our Party and its Marxist-Leninist approach to the struggles of oppressed national minorities, particularly the Negro people. Here, too, special assignment of Party forces is required.

Third, emphasis must be placed on building the Party among the youth in the above categories and particularly among Negro youth.

It is clear that such a campaign will require careful, concrete planning and organization nationally, in the districts and in the clubs. Areas of concentration must be clearly defined. Literature geared to particular groups must be prepared. Special activities must be planned. National and district Party leaders must be fully involved. (A national draft plan is submitted with this statement.)

The potential for a major breakthrough in Party building exists. Let us take the necessary steps--ideological, political and organizational--to realize it.

###

* * * * *

Draft Plan of Work for Party Building Drive

Objectives

To recruit 2000 new members by April 1969.

Every club to recruit a minimum of two people by the 19th Convention in April 1969.

Main emphasis on workers, Negroes, Mexican-Americans, Puerto Ricans generally and youth in these groups.

SE 100-27267

On May 5, 1968, a meeting of the South King County (Washington) CP Section was held at Seattle. [redacted] CP member, stated Negroes reject the thesis of "few and many" and demand equality instead. She gave as an example the Chicago conference which she attended last summer wherein the Negroes were a minority but where they demanded and received equal voting rights. She proposed that stress be made on the manner in which the Party can help Negroes reach equality now.

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SE T-2 (5/6/68)

On May 25 - 26, 1968, a North King County (Washington) CP Convention was held at Seattle. VIVIAN GEORGE, a Negro CP member present, said that among those who were excusably absent was [redacted] another Negro CP member; who was in New York attending a CP conference.

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[redacted] a CP member, presented two resolutions to the group on Indian self determination. She said the Indian representation on the two bus loads of people which went from Seattle to Washington, D.C., for the Poor People's March was the best organized of any. She said bus loads of people will be going and coming all summer and we must see to it that a communist or communists go on one of these trips so we can get first-hand knowledge instead of having to depend on eastern newspapers.

Reproductions of the resolutions are set out herein-after:

SE T-3 (5/31/68)

"RESOLUTION FOR A NATIONAL PROGRAM ON THE
INDIAN PEOPLE

"WHEREASE Other Parties, such as the CPSU and the Chinese Party have included a program for the nationalities with Sovereign Rights in their perspectives, and

"WHEREASE, this would have deep significance and meaning among the Indian people. Throughout their struggles today is expressed the demand for self-determination. These perspectives go beyond no discrimination in jobs and housing, and

"WHEREASE, the Indian People have been victims of oppression and exploitation for 400 years within the land area of the present boundaries of the United States, and

"WHEREAS, The Indian people have for over 200 years fought to bring their position and grievances to the U.S. Government, and the white people. (In 1830 the case of Cherokee vs. Georgia tested and found unwillingness to protect an Indian tribe, in its effort for self determination.)

"WHEREAS, Among the 'New Indians', the youth, and their elders steeped in their tribal customs and culture, there is an uprising for 'Red power,' ideological, social, legal, and political.

"WHEREASE, U.S. Congressional action in 1953 opening up Indian reservations to state jurisdiction, is resulting in harassment by local bigots, termination of U.S. Govt. treaties and loss of land.

"We must correct the history and policy of genocide against the Indian people. Today this refers to the destruction of their identity as a people and links with the struggles of people for their identity all over the world.

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED,

"First, - There must be the recognition of their Sovereignty, their right to determine their own destiny, and right to secede.

"Second - There must be the preservation and compliance with all treaty rights and obligations by all governmental agencies.

"Third - There must be Representation of the Indian people on all levels of decision making.

"Fourth - There must be guarantees to protect their History, Culture and Languages.

"Fifth - There must be Medical care, Schools and Transportation available at the place of need, encompassing the farthest reaches of the State, from Neah Bay to the town of Colville.

"Sixth - That the Communist Party give full support to Indian Americans in their struggles for self-determination and the right to retain their identity.

"Seventh - That we initiate in the State legislature and U.S. Congress programs to remove all oppression of the Indian people.

"FOR A NATIONAL PROGRAM ON THE INDIAN PEOPLE:

"WHEREAS: an action program that will put the whole Party into the fight for the rights of the Indian People is needed, therefore

"BE IT RESOLVED: that a National Minorities Committee be established and this committee conduct an in-depth study of the history of the Indian People's struggles in the United States."

SE 100-27267

On February 28, 1968, a meeting of the Ballard-Greenwood CP Club was held at [redacted] house in Seattle. BABA JEANNE MANGAOANG, a CP member, brought some clippings from the "University of Washington Daily," a student newspaper, in regard to black power on the campus. She said she observed some black power signs above the section where the black students sit in the student union building on the campus. She took a stack of "People's World" (west-coast communist newspaper) to the area and gave them to a Negro girl with whom she struck up a conversation. Now the girl greets her in a friendly manner whenever they meet. MANGAOANG said she believes she has "her foot in the door" and feels these people will be most receptive.

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SE T-4 (3/5/68)

On February 29, 1968, a meeting of the East Madison-Waterfront CP Club was held at Seattle. The Club "educational" centered on an article written by a national CP functionary dealing with black power. [redacted] conducted the discussion. He asked, "What is the U. S. Communist Party's position on the question of Negro violence in the many uprisings? Does the CP condone the violence?" He then added he did not think it was a question of condoning violence. The Negro people have a right to self determination and a right to fight with what means they have. One white CP member present, [redacted] said he lived in the Central Area and he was not going to stand idly by while someone burned his home to the ground. VIVIAN GEORGE, a Negro, became angry at this statement and told [redacted] he was dealing only in supposition and as a Marxist should not talk that way. She said if this occurred, the Negro was not directing his attack at [redacted] but at the establishment. [redacted] just laughed.

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[redacted] went on to say the Negro, and he alone, has the right to self determination. The white man does not have any right to interject himself into the self determination of the Negro, even though he has been doing this for over 300 years. [redacted] said the Black Panther organization in Berkeley, California, embraces the idea of communal life without any ties with the white man, and with the idea of a separate black nation within the United States. He stated that if this is what the Negro people want, we have to go along with them as

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SE 100-27267

a step towards socialism. [] raised the point that the Party had taken up the matter of a separate black nation several years ago. He said this was only theory and thus only a tactic used at that time. [] replied the theory was still valid, and the Negro has the right to determine for himself what his existence should be. [] a Negro, said the Negro must see things for himself through his own eyes, and that you cannot force socialism on the Negro. You cannot jump any stages in the road to socialism. You have to go through them all. b6 b7c

Black Panther Party is characterized in the Appendix.

SE T-3 (3/11/68)

On March 26, 1968, the educational of the Westside CP Club meeting was taken from the "New Program of the Communist Party of the United States" under the caption "The Communist Party and Black Liberation" beginning on page 29. One of the members read the following to those present:

In the present complex development of the black freedom movement, the Left bears a heavy responsibility. Especially is this true for the Communist Party, a party of black and white, that has pioneered in major battles for Negro freedom. To assert the strategic principle of alliance between the black freedom movement and the working class is not enough. It has to be made credible by effective assaults on the barriers of racism.

Clearly the persistence of racism, the failure to comprehend the new levels of the freedom struggle among whites reinforces separatist and accommodationist trends in the black community. On the other hand, determined, effective struggle against racism in the white community, tangible actions of solidarity by white workers, will reinforce the position of the black workers within the freedom movement, and strengthen the fight for a great democratic alliance that contests for power with monopoly- the real beneficiary and maintainer of Negro oppression.

Another responsibility also falls upon Communists. Among black fighters for freedom there is a growing conviction that full attainment of freedom requires a revolutionary change of social system.

We Communists agree. Three centuries of experience with capitalism as a system provides abundant and tragic evidence that it gave birth to the cruel oppression of the Negro people, and that it is neither able nor willing to lift this cross. Surely, it is an impossible tax on patience and credibility to ask that this capitalist system, which performed so abysmally in three centuries, be given another century or two to show that it can do better. Only socialism, as we show further on, can bring about fulfillment of Negro aspirations for freedom.

This we Communists believe. We also believe in fighting for the maximum that can be attained in democratic struggle against monopoly, persuaded that significant gains can be made, and that in the course of this struggle additional millions can be convinced that what they want can only be secured by revolutionary transformation of the system.

Finally, we believe that in such struggle against monopoly there can be fashioned the alliance of the black freedom movement and the working class, which is indispensable to revolutionary changes".

SE 100-27267

On May 19, 1968, a Pierce County (Washington) CP convention was held at Tacoma, Washington. [redacted] pointed out the Party had failed the black people in Pierce County. None were present at this convention. [redacted] said emphasis must be placed on the problems of black people and special attention must be given to other minorities such as the Indians, the Mexican-Americans, and the Puerto Ricans.

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SE T-5 (6/28/68)

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

1. Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

The SWP and its Seattle Branch are characterized in the appendix.

The March-April, 1968, issue of the "Northwest Socialist Workers Campaigner," a recently initiated periodical of the SWP published at Seattle, stated in part as follows on page 2 concerning SWP political candidates:

"...FRED HALSTEAD and his running mate PAUL BOUTELLE are the only candidates in Choice '68 who are for the immediate withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam, Black control of the Black communities, and a socialist America."

SE T-6 (3/22/68)

On May 8, 1968, a source received a leaflet from the SWP at Seattle announcing a talk on May 10, 1968, at Seattle, by DERRICK MORRISON, SWP candidate for Congress in New York, who was described as a founding member of the National Black Anti-War Anti-Draft Union, which group was not further described. His announced topic was to be "Black Nationalism and Socialism."

SE T-7 (5/8/68)

2. Freedom Socialist Party of Washington (FSP)

The FSP is characterized in the appendix.

Under date of March 25, 1968, the FSP distributed a leaflet in the Seattle area concerning a course to be taught by FSP members on black liberation at the Free University in Seattle. A reproduction is attached.

SE T-8 (4/1/68)

The Free University is characterized in the appendix.

3117 EAST THOMAS ST.

SEATTLE, WASH. 98102 - EA3-4640

March 25, 1968

Dear Friend,



We are calling your attention to the following course to be held the Spring quarter at the Free University of Seattle. The course is based on our position on the American Revolution and Black Liberation as developed in "Revolutionary Integration", published in the first issue of Revolutionary Age.

Registration is being held this week at the old location of the Free University, 414 1/2 University Way N.E. You may also register at the first session of the class. All classes will be held at the new location of the Free University, 1215 - 40th N.E.

THE COMING AMERICAN REVOLUTION Monday night, 8:30 P.M.

class leaders: Waymon Ware, Al Peppard, Frank Krasnowsky

The course is based on the conviction that the living and dynamic movement for Black liberation is the herald and vanguard of the coming socialist revolution in the United States.

The fight against the southern police-states threatens the entire political structure and the two-capitalist-party system. To be victorious the movement in the ghetto must bring exploited workers into opposition to all the forces of oppression that characterize American society. Black rejection of "white values" predates the rejection of bourgeois morals and standards in a revolutionary upsurge. The internationalism of the movement is a direct threat to America's imperialist role.

The course, therefore, will study specifically the Historically central role of racism in the evolution of America's political and economic system from laissez faire capitalism to imperialism. It will deal with the current Black Power, "nationalist", and civil rights movements, not only from the standpoint of their ability to gain current demands and raise the political level and militancy on the Black community, but also in regard to their program for winning real freedom and victory over the power structure.

Finally, we will consider the theories and role of the current socialist and Marxist movement in the liberation struggle.

The Spring quarter of the Free U. begins on April Fools Day and continues to May 28th. The Fee schedule is \$10.00 for the first course and \$4.00 for each additional course. Full class schedules are available at the Free University at the addresses noted above.

Sincerely,

Al Peppard
Al Peppard
Organizer

3. Progressive Labor Party (PLP)

The PLP in Washington State and the national organization are characterized in the appendix.

> During the latter part of April, 1968, [redacted] was in contact with [redacted] a militant Negro, who was seeking "resources" in the form of food, medicine, money, and weapons, which the source believed were to be used to foment racial strife in the Seattle area.

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In August, 1966, [redacted] claimed affiliation with the PLP at Seattle, according to SE T-9 at that time.

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[redacted] was described in FSP literature made available in April, 1967, by SE T-8 as one of seven Negroes from the Atlanta chapter of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) who had been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on charges of "interfering with the administration of the Universal Military Training Act" and "destruction of Federal property" after they had demonstrated to protest "illegal drafting of black men to fight in racist wars of oppression."

SNCC is characterized in the appendix.

The source went on to state [redacted] furnished [redacted] three single shot shotguns and some ammunition. [redacted] said he thought he could get additional weapons from some friends in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, which could come from Cuba and/or Red China. [redacted] said obtaining the weapons was not a problem, but it would be difficult to get the weapons into the United States.

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SE 100-27267

[] said he thought the "Northwest" area would be the best location to commence a "mass overthrow." He stated there are many persons of Chinese background in Vancouver, B.C., who would like to see a revolution in the United States. [] offered to help [] organize small groups of whites to assist [] in his activities, including the preparation of propaganda leaflets for distribution in the Negro community. [] expressed a desire to obtain some Army training manuals pertaining to survival. [] claimed he could supply him with such manuals. [] also claimed he could get explosives at Fort Lewis, Washington.

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[] said no time table had been set for disruptive racial activity in the Seattle area.

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Subsequently [] stated he is organizing "his people" on the west coast from the Canadian to the Mexican borders and that he may even have a man in Mexico who will help. He indicated he hopes to have "coordinators" in each of the principal cities on the west coast. He talked of red power in Canada and brown power in Mexico and said the uprising would be simultaneous and not a series of isolated incidents.

Three unidentified Canadian Indians met with [] at Seattle during the latter part of April, 1968. They claimed the Canadian government had dealt unfairly with the Indians and were breaking their treaty obligations by permitting lumber interests to fell timber on the reservations. The three offered to provide weapons, ammunition, medicine, food, and money to support the proposed uprising.

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SE T-10 (4/24 - 30/68)

On May 4, 1968, it was learned [] had provided [] with twenty 12-gauge, double-barreled shotguns with ammunition and four cases of dynamite. [] was going to keep three of the shotguns at his residence and hide the other items.

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SE 100-27267

Plans were discussed to form strike teams of seven men each to conduct guerilla-type war against the whites. Targets would include the Seattle Police Department, at the time of a shift change; Frederick and Nelson Department Store, Seattle; Sick's Rainier Brewery, Seattle; and other places where members of the group are employed. Time bombs will be set at a bridge and/or a dam. Poisoning of the water supply to the white community is being considered. Each member of a strike team is to kill two white persons and leave the strike area or escape to Canada if necessary to stay in homes of communists sympathetic to the "black power" cause.

[] indicated he would get the bombs by boat from an overseas source.

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SE T-11 (5/6/68)

On or about May 9, 1968, [] returned to Seattle, stating he had been to Mexico City. He had failed to locate any Chinese representatives in Mexico City but had contacted the Cuban legation and presented his credentials-prepared by his friends in Vancouver, B.C.-to the consul general. He told the Cuban he desired to obtain arms and ammunition to support a black revolution in the Northwestern part of the United States. The Cuban was unreceptive and said he could not be involved in such a matter and had no authority to make such arrangements. [] then asked for a visa or passport to Cuba so as to deal directly with the Cuban government. [] said he was denied the request and was told to go through regular channels.

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[] indicated he would now be forced to go through his "friends" in Vancouver, B.C., two of whom are scheduled to go to Red China sometime in 1968. He said possibly they could make the necessary arrangements with the Chinese to provide the arms and ammunition.

SE T-10 (5/13/68)

The source learned later [] had become thoroughly dissatisfied with [] inability to produce the desired weapons as he had promised, and felt he could no longer trust [] or do business with him.

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19 SE T-10 (5/17/68)

SE 100-27267

C. CONNECTIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

1. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

An undated issue of the "Corelator," published by the Seattle office of CORE which was made available in April, 1968, listed [redacted] as Secretary of the organization. The periodical stated in part that it was decided at the last meeting "that in order for CORE to function in the community, it must be an all Black organization."

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SE T-12 (4/17/68)

[redacted] a Negro, was reported by SE T-13 in June, 1968, as being a CP member at that time.

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APPENDIXBLACK PANTHER PARTY, aka
Black Panther Party for
Self Defense

A source advised that the Black Panther Party for Self Defense (BPPSD) was formed by HUEY PERCY NEWTON, Minister of Defense, and BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, Chairman, in December, 1966, as a militant black nationalist political organization to combat police brutality, to unite militant black youth, and to determine the destiny of black communities. The political philosophy was taken from writings of Chairman MAO Tse-tung of Communist China and black militant writers.

In March, 1968, the name of the organization was changed to Black Panther Party (BPP).

The official BPP publication, "The Black Panther Party - Black Community News Service," states that the BPP advocates use of guns and guerrilla tactics in their violent revolutionary program to end oppression of black people.

On February 17, 1968, ELDREDGE CLEAVER, Minister of Information, announced merger of the BPP and Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and bestowed title of Minister of Justice, BPP, upon H. RAP BROWN, Chairman of SNCC.

SNCC is a militant Negro organization which preaches black supremacy.

NEWTON, aforementioned, is incarcerated in the Alameda County Jail, Oakland, California, awaiting trial on charge of murder of an Oakland police officer.

Headquarters of BPP and Huey P. Newton Defense Fund are located at 4421 Grove Street, Oakland, California.

APPENDIX

FREE UNIVERSITY OF SEATTLE (FUS)

In its issue of September 30, 1966, "The Spectator", a student publication of Seattle University, carried an article on the formation of FUS at the University of Washington (UW), Seattle, Washington. It stated, in part, that [redacted] a junior at the UW who is one of the founders of the movement in Seattle, stated the "free" does not refer to money but to academic freedom. "The Student and teacher will meet together on common grounds to develop course content, curriculum, and to discuss direction of the school. In contrast to departmentalized education, courses will bridge several disciplines, emphasize controversy and clash of ideas . . ." The free university "basically represents dissent with the present system. People wouldn't spend their money and teachers would not volunteer their services unless this dissent existed."

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On August 30, 1966, a source reported [redacted] is in charge of FUS, [redacted] has supervision of the Marxist classes and [redacted] is in charge of the "radical" classes.

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In July, 1966, a second source stated

[redacted]
[redacted] are members of the Freedom Socialist Party of Washington which is the new name adopted by a group of former members of the Seattle Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

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The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[redacted] resides with [redacted] at Seattle, according to the second source in August, 1966, but has no known party affiliation.

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On May 25, 1968, a third source advised FUS is now located at 1215 - 40th Northeast, telephone ME 2-2299, Seattle.

APPENDIXFREEDOM SOCIALIST PARTY OF WASHINGTON, aka
Freedom Socialist Party (FSP)

In April, 1966, a source advised that the members of the Seattle Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), executed a statement of resignation from the National SWP, dated April 9, 1966, following which they referred to themselves as the Seattle Branch, SWP (Unaffiliated), and temporarily adopted the name Freedom Socialist Party of Washington, aka Freedom Socialist Party (FSP). The group led by RICHARD FRASER, aka Dick Fraser, Richard Kirk, Dick Kirk, formerly a member of the SWP National Committee, and his wife, CLARA FRASER, aka Clara Kaye, Organizer of the Seattle Branch, SWP, were known as the KIRK-KAYE Tendency. Their disagreement with the National SWP was over the questions of the Negro struggle, the colonial revolution, the Vietnamese War, regroupment, women's emancipation, and party organizational principles.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

In July, 1966, this source advised that the above group and others held a convention on July 9, 1966, at their headquarters, Freeway Hall, 3815 Fifth Avenue Northeast, Seattle, Washington, having issued a call to "all signers of the FSP Nominating Petition at the 1964 Nominating Convention and all revolutionary socialists who wished to help build the FSP."

In October, 1964, a second source advised that the name Freedom Socialist Party (FSP) of the State of Washington was used by the Seattle Branch, SWP, in its then current political campaign.

The first source further advised that at the convention on July 9, 1966, the group adopted the name FSP of Washington, and became a membership organization.

In August, 1966, the first source furnished the August 5, 1966, issue of "The Freedom Socialist", self-described as the "Voice of the FSP of Washington." This publication states, "We are a new revolutionary socialism organization," that it is comprised of the former Seattle Branch, SWP, "individual

independent radicals who were part of the 1964 united socialist electoral coalition which created the FSP," and "A new segment of radical youth who have recently adopted Marxism as their political philosophy."

In December, 1967, a third source advised that the FSP split in November, 1967, following the expulsion of RICHARD FRASER and a walkout of approximately half of the membership in sympathy with him. This group formed the FSP Emergency Committee. The FSP maintains its headquarters at Freeway Hall, 3815 Fifth Avenue Northeast, Seattle, Washington, with [redacted] as its Organizer. The FSP Emergency Committee, which had control of the publication funds, has its headquarters at the home of [redacted] 3117 East Thomas Street, Seattle. [redacted] is the Organizer. Both groups maintain they are the FSP.

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On May 29, 1968, the first source advised that [redacted] [redacted] continue as Organizers of the FSP and FSP Emergency Committee, respectively, each group claiming to be the FSP.

APPENDIXPROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), held its first national convention April 15-18, 1965 at New York City, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP would have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

"The New York Times," City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary Socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as Milton Rosen, New York, President, and William Epton of New York and Mort Scheer of San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the Party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. Rosen and Mr. Scheer after they were expelled from the Communist Party, USA, for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine; "Challenge," a monthly New York City newspaper; and "Spark," a west coast newspaper.

The April, 1967, issue of "Challenge," page 14, states that "This paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life - where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government of every level."

A second source advised on September 26, 1966, that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

APPENDIXPROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY - WASHINGTON STATE, aka
Pacific Northwest Progressive Labor Party

On May 4, 1965, a first source advised the founding convention of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) was held in New York, New York, on April 15 - 18, 1965, for the purpose of organizing the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) into the PLP. The PLP convention indicated its ultimate objective was the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism - Leninism.

The March, 1966, issue of "Spark," self-described as the "Western Voice For Revolution" and published by the PLP, carried an article on page two entitled "PLP in Northwest." This article stated the first PLP organization in the Pacific Northwest was formally established at a convention held in the State of Washington the last week of January, 1966, attended by sixteen delegates and several guests. The convention elected a District Committee and unanimously voted to apply for affiliation to the PLP.

On April 4, 1966, a second source furnished a copy of a ten-page document entitled, "Position Paper on Mass Political Action and Elections Policy," by CLAYTON VAN LYDEGRAF. This document states "discussion material prepared by the Pacific Northwest Progressive Labor Party, PO Box 25674, Seattle, Washington."

On May 25, 1967, a third source advised that in early May, 1967, CLAYTON VAN LYDEGRAF was suspended from membership in the PLP as "an enemy of the Party" and that the PLP no longer had a functioning unit in Seattle, Washington. On April 11, 1968, this same source and a fourth source stated that there were no organized PLP units in Washington State at that time and that there has been no formal PLP meetings or functions held in Washington State since the latter part of August, 1967.

APPENDIX

SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY - SEATTLE BRANCH

In May, 1941, a source advised that during the month of May, 1941, the Seattle Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was reorganized and received official recognition as a branch of the Party from the National Office of the SWP in New York, New York.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 24, 1965, another source advised the Seattle Branch, SWP, with headquarters at 3815 Fifth Avenue Northeast, Seattle, was an affiliate of the National SWP.

In April, 1966, a third source stated that the Seattle Branch, SWP, executed a statement of resignation from the National SWP, dated April 9, 1966; that they had made reference to the group as the Seattle Branch, SWP (Unaffiliated); and later adopted the name Freedom Socialist Party (FSP) of Washington. This group, led by RICHARD FRASER, formerly a member of the SWP National Committee, and CLARA FRASER, Organizer of the branch, were in disagreement with the National SWP over the questions of the Negro struggle, the colonial revolution, the Vietnamese war, regroupment, woman's emancipation, and party organizational principles.

This source advised that prior to the resignation of the Seattle Branch, SWP, TOM LEONARD and [redacted] aka [redacted] were transferred by the SWP from New York to Seattle, to try to bring back some of the members to the majority line and prevent the entire branch from resigning. They established SWP headquarters at their residence at 5265 - 15th Avenue Northeast, Seattle.

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On December 12, 1967, a fourth source advised that [redacted] was being transferred from Minneapolis, Minnesota, to Seattle, Washington, to be the Organizer of the Seattle Branch, SWP.

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The January 29, 1968, issue of "The Militant" listed the address of the Seattle SWP as 5257 University Way (NE).

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the SWP.

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STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Literature distributed by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), headquartered at 360-362 Nelson Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia, describes itself as not being a membership organization, but rather an agency attempting to stimulate and foster the growth of local protest movements. SNCC was born out of the sit-in movement which erupted across the South beginning on February 1, 1960. A conference at Raleigh, North Carolina, that Spring, brought together many of the demonstrating Southern students in a loose network of militant youth which was officially named SNCC in October, 1960.

A source has advised that in May, 1966, Stokely Carmichael was elected National Chairman by the Central Committee. In May, 1967, Carmichael was replaced as Chairman by H. Rap Brown, with Carmichael assuming the position of Recruiter and Organizer for the SNCC. In August, 1967, at the invitation of Fidel Castro, Carmichael participated in the Organization of Latin American Solidarity Conference which was held in Havana, Cuba. Subsequent thereto, Carmichael traveled to Hanoi and other sections of North Vietnam. He returned to the United States in December, 1967, at which time his passport was picked up because of travel to unauthorized countries.

A source advised that when Carmichael was elected Chairman of SNCC, the organization embarked on a program of eliminating Caucasians from its ranks. With the election of H. Rap Brown as Chairman in 1967, it embarked on a worldwide struggle for human rights and to take a firm stand against violations of these rights by the American Government and to strengthen its programs of opposition to the draft and to the United States involvement in Vietnam.

Literature distributed in February, 1968, identifies SNCC as an organization in the revolutionary vanguard. It advocates that to be successful it is necessary to develop a revolutionary ideology and revolutionary program.

On August 13, 1967, while addressing a group in the Watts area of Los Angeles, California, H. Rap Brown said "You better shape up America, or we'll burn you down." Later in February, 1968, in a publicized note Brown wrote, "America, if it takes my death to organize my people to revolt against you and to organize your jails to revolt against you and to organize your children, your God, your poor, your country, and to organize mankind to rejoice in your destruction and ruin, then here's my life."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Seattle, Washington
August 1, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. SE 100-27267

Title : COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of SA R. BERT CARTER dated
and captioned as above at Seattle,
Washington.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE WASHINGTON FIELD	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 8/1/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 5/1 - 7/29/68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY SA JOSEPH E. KELLER	TYPED BY dab
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA ALFRED L. ANDERSON at
Washington, D. C., 5/1/68

.. P* .

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" since it contains information from WF T-1 and WF T-2, informants of continuing value the unauthorized disclosure of which could compromise their future effectiveness thereof.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		

APPROVED: <i>J. Durand</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE: 9 - Bureau (100-442529) 1 - 116 MI Group, WDC (By Hand) 1 - OSI, 4th District, BAFB, WDC (By Hand) 1 - NISO, WDC (By Hand) 1 - Baltimore (Info) (RM) 1 - Richmond (Info) (RM) 2 - New York (RM) 3 - WFO (100-43710)	100-442529-2619 REC 36 6 AUG 5 1968

Dissemination Record of Attached Report			
Agency	AGENCY:	ACSI, OSI, SEC. SER.	
Request Recd.	Request:	SD, GRD, RAO, IDU	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW:	8/13/68	
How Fwd.	HOW FORW:	RIS	
By	BY:	TVO/c	

55 AUG 14 1968

WFO 100-43710

LEADS

BALTIMORE AND RICHMOND

One copy each of this report is being furnished to the Baltimore and Richmond Divisions for information since those offices cover the CP District of which the CP of Washington, D. C. is a part.

WASHINGTON FIELD

Will continue to follow and report information regarding Communist Influence in Racial Matters on a quarterly basis.

INFORMANTS

IDENTITY OF SOURCE

File Where Located

WF T-1 is

WF T-2 is

b3
b7D
b7E

- B* -
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - 116th MI Group, Washington, D. C. (By Hand)
1 - OSI, 4th District, BAFB, Washington, D. C. (By Hand)
1 - NISO, Washington, D. C. (By Hand)

Report of: JOSEPH E. KELLER
Date: August 1, 1968

Office: Washington, D. C.

Field Office File #: 100-43710

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Communist Party (CP) in Washington, D. C. (WDC) has no planned program or policy for influencing racial groups or activities in the WDC area. Pertinent remarks made by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the National CP Negro Commission and member of the CP, USA National Committee at a CP Negro Commission sponsored Conference in New York City, May 18-19, 1968 are mentioned in this report.

- P* -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C. (WDC)

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP)

The CP in WDC, because of the lack of leadership and organization, has no policy or planned program for influencing racial groups or activities in the WDC area. There is certainly a desire on the part of the National office of the Communist Party, United States of America, (CP,USA) for such activity, and literature

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP I

Excluded from automatic downgrading and
declassification.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

regarding this matter, is mailed to certain WDC CP members from time to time but due to the lack of leadership nothing is done. Any activity in this regard would be handled by individual CP members or by persons under communist influence who also act on an individual basis.

(WF T-1, 7/29/68)

B. Other Communist Groups

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

The National CP, USA, Negro Commission, sponsored a conference in New York City, on May 18-19, 1968 with approximately twenty-five individuals in attendance. At this conference CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the National CP Negro Commission and a member of the CP, USA National Committee was one of the principal speakers. In his remarks he stated the purpose of the meeting was to help prepare to rewrite the section in the Party draft program on the Negro Question. According to LIGHTFOOT, the objective must be to present a program that is not dependent on the shifts and tactics of the black movement.

Among the things stressed by LIGHTFOOT were that if nations can demand independence, it is conceivable that racists can also demand independence; that there/certain struggles going on in the United States in order for Negroes to achieve political and economic freedom and that the Party (CP) must have a positive approach to these struggles. LIGHTFOOT stated the Party should identify

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

with the struggle for community control, however, there is a need for some new concepts in government in order to bring this about. One such thing mentioned by him was that there should be a move to redistrict the political areas to enhance black representation.

(WF T-2, 5/21/68)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20535
August 1, 1968

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL
MATTERS¹⁴

Character IS - C

Reference Report of SA JOSEPH E. KELLER
dated and captioned as above
at Washington, D. C.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE MINNEAPOLIS	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 8/1/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/22-31/68
TITLE OF CASE <u>COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS</u>		REPORT MADE BY MORTIMER C. WATSON	TYPED BY slb
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Minneapolis report of SA MORTIMER C. WATSON dated 5/6/68.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ inasmuch as it contains information from MP T-1 through MP T-6, the unauthorized disclosure of which may result in the identification of informants of continuing value.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		
APPROVED						DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE						100-442529-2620 REC-32	
6-Bureau (100-442529) (AMSD) (RM) 1-MI, St. Paul, Minnesota (RM) 1-NIS, Chicago, Illinois (RM) 1-OSI, Omaha, Nebraska (RM) 1-OSI, Great Falls, Montana (RM) 1-OSI, Chicago, Illinois (RM) 2-New York (RM) 2-Minneapolis (100-13148)						1 AUG 5 1968	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report						Notations	
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ISI , OSI, SEC. SER:					RACIAL INT. SECTION 100-442529-2620	
Request Recd.	DATE FORW: 8/12/68						
Date Fwd.	HOW FORW: R/S						
How Fwd.	BY: Ceg/ai						
By							

57 AUG 13 1968

MP 100-13148

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

File Where Located

MP T-1 is

[REDACTED]

MP T-2 is

[REDACTED]

MP T-3 is

[REDACTED]

MP T-4 is

[REDACTED]

MP T-5 is

[REDACTED]

MP T-6 is

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b3
b7D
b7E

LEAD

MINNEAPOLIS

AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Will continue to follow the activities of communist groups in the racial field.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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b7c

Copy to:

- 1 - MI, St. Paul, Minnesota (Registered Mail)
- 1 - NIS, Chicago, Illinois (Registered Mail)
- 1 - OSI, Omaha, Nebraska (Registered Mail)
- 1 - OSI, Great Falls, Montana (Registered Mail)
- 1 - OSI, Chicago, Illinois (Registered Mail)

Report of:
Date:

MORTIMER C. WATSON
August 1, 1968

Office: Minneapolis, Minnesota

Field Office File #: 100-13148

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: GUS HALL, General Secretary, Communist Party of the United States of America (CP, USA), recommended that efforts be made by the CP in Minnesota to find a Negro to run for Congress. Instructions issued by the Organizational Secretary of the Minnesota-Dakotas District of the Communist Party that the comrades attempt to help start human relations groups in their communities.

- p* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (CP,USA)

GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CP,USA, spoke at a special CP meeting in St. Paul, Minnesota, on April 21, 1968. He said Minnesota must run a Negro for Congress and that the CP locally must find one. It is the aim of the National CP Committee to have 25 Negro Congressmen in the country.

MP T-1 on
April 22, 1968

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the District Board of the Minnesota-Dakotas District of the Communist Party (MDDCP) held on April 10, 1968, at St. Paul, Minnesota, [redacted] Organizational Secretary of the MDDCP, stated that as a result of an article which appeared in the Minneapolis papers to the effect that a Negro leader in the community was asking for the help of rural people on the question of racism, she intends to write the rural comrades asking them to volunteer their help on the matter of racism.

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MP T-2 on
April 24, 1968

At a meeting of [redacted] CP Club held at Minneapolis, Minnesota, on April 17, 1968, [redacted] again mentioned the fact that the above Negro leader had wanted to get human relations groups started all over the state. She instructed Club members to write in to see what could be done about starting such groups in their communities.

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MP T-3 on
May 1, 1968

Similar instructions were issued to the CP members of the St. Paul CP Club at a meeting of this club held in St. Paul, Minnesota, on April 16, 1968.

MP T-1 on
April 22, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

On May 26, 1968, [] talked about the possibility of starting a group of Negro labor people in Minneapolis, Minnesota, for the purpose of indoctrination into the CP.

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MP T-4 on
June 3, 1968

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

To date efforts of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in Minneapolis to cultivate a following within the Negro community have been unsuccessful.

MP T-5 on
June 18, 1968

MP T-6 on
June 18, 1968

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information has been developed in this category.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL OR OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information has been developed in this category.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Minneapolis, Minnesota

August 1, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Minneapolis report of Special Agent
 MORTIMER C. WATSON dated August 1, 1968

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

40217 to NY
DE, NY
8/9/68

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442629)

DATE: 8/6/68

FROM : SAC, CHARLOTTE (100-10028) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

(OO: NEW YORK)

Re Charlotte letter to Bureau dated 5/29/68.

Period: 5/1/68 - 7/31/68

During the above period, no information has been received reflecting that any individuals with subversive backgrounds have participated in racial activities in North Carolina.

Accordingly, no report is being submitted, UACB.

N

EX-109

REC-33

100-442529-2621

25 AUG 7 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.

2 - Bureau (RM)

1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)

1 - Charlotte

GHC:lrf

(4)



55 AUG 13 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE ALBANY	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 7/31/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/19-23/68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY SA THOMAS C. KELLY	TYPED BY pak
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA THOMAS C. KELLY dated 4/16/68 at Albany.

-P*-

INFORMANTS:Identity of SourceAL T-1 is AL T-2 is panel sourceFile Where LocatedNew York file New York file b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION, OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW 100-442529-2622 REC-32 15 AUG 9 1968
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1 - 108th MIG (RM)			
1 - OSI, Griffiss AFB, N.Y. (RM)			
1 - Boston (100-35427) (Info) (RM)			
1 - Buffalo (Info) (RM)			
3 - New York (100-153735) (RM)			
(1 - NIC, New York)			
2 - Albany (100-19249)			

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				Notations
Agency	AGENCY:	ACSI, OSI OSI, SEC. SER.		
Request Recd.		ISD, CRD, RAO, ITC		
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW:	8/13/68		
How Fwd.	HOW FORW:	RS		
By	BY:	JJD		

53 AUG 13 1968

100-442529-2622

AL 100-1249

AL T-3 is

b3
b7D
b7E

AL T-4 is

Individuals named in the details of this report are presently on the Security Index of the Albany Division or the New York Division.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ inasmuch as it contains information from AL T-1, AL T-3 and AL T-4, whose identities if disclosed could be prejudicial to their future use and therefore prejudicial to national security interest.

Information entered in the details of this report under Part III regarding the Freedom and Peace Party has been so entered because of the Communist Party interest in this political movement. To date, there has been no information that the Freedom and Peace Party is a Communist Party front group.

LEADS:

Information copies of this report are designated for Boston and Buffalo due to their interest in Communist Party activities in this area.

B.
(COVER PAGE)

AL 100-19249

AT ALBANY

Will continue to submit reports on a quarterly basis.

C*
(COVER PAGE)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 108th Military Intelligence Group
OSI, Griffiss AFB, Rome, New York
NIC, New York

Report of: SA THOMAS C. KELLY Office: ALBANY
Date: July 31, 1968

Field Office File #: 100-19249 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: New York State Communist Party and the Capital District
Communist Party express interest in The Brothers, a Black
Nationalist organization in Albany, New York. The CDCP indi-
cated it should assist The Brothers in the Negro movement.

-P*-

DETAILS:

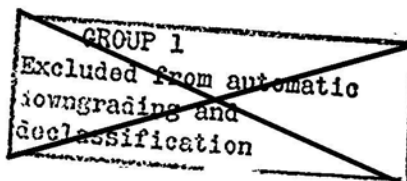
I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



AL 100-19249

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

On May 2, 1968, Confidential Informant AL T-1 advised that during April, 1968, a leaflet entitled, "The Next Step in the Struggle," issued by the Freedom and Peace Party (FPP), a new third political party movement in New York State, was distributed in New York City. On this leaflet under the sentence, "If you are interested in helping to build such a political party, contact the club in your area," was the following:

c/o The Brothers
170 N. Pearl
Albany, New York

The Brothers is a militant Black Nationalist organization in the Albany, New York, area.

On May 2, 1968, Confidential Informant AL T-2 made available a copy of the "Freedom and Peace Newsletter, Volume 1, No. 1, dated April 2, 1968" a newsletter published by the FPP. On Page 2 of this newsletter it was stated that two members of The Brothers were on the "full steering committee" of the FPP.

This newsletter stated that The Brothers is an Albany group, "which has endorsed the Freedom and Peace Party..." and that they are located at 170 North Pearl Street, Albany, New York.

On May 13, 1968, Confidential Informant AL T-3 advised that a meeting of the Capital District Communist Party, the local club of the New York State Communist Party, was held on May 9, 1968.

AL 100-19249

At this meeting [] a functionary of the New York State Communist Party, was in attendance at the Capital District Communist Party meeting. [] advised that he was in Albany on that particular day because he had spent the afternoon with The Brothers. He stated that he had been giving The Brothers Afro-American literature and included some party literature. [] stated that he thinks he can get a few of The Brothers to join the party. He also advised that he wanted some of the CDCP members to work closer with The Brothers. He stated that he thinks that The Brothers is a good organization and much better than a lot of the black movements in New York City.

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On May 22, 1968, AL T-3 advised that a meeting of the CDCP was held on May 21, 1968. [] CDCP member, expressed his views that the local club should start looking into the question as to how the club could help The Brothers. [] felt that the club should go to the aid of The Brothers and replace the "white reformist and do-gooders" that are now working with The Brothers.

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On May 29, 1968, Confidential Informant AL T-4 advised that at the CDCP meeting of May 21, 1968, it was also brought out in their discussion of The Brothers that [] [] supra, would maintain contact with The Brothers and bring them literature regarding the Negroes and Communist Party on a continuing basis.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AL 100-19249

AL T-4 advised on July 22, 1968, that as of that time no members of The Brothers had been indoctrinated into the Communist Party and no efforts were being made to encourage any member of The Brothers to join the Communist Party at this time.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

-4*-
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Albany, New York

July 31, 1968

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL
 MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA THOMAS C. KELLY
 dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 8/6/68

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (100-6702) -P-

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO: New York)

CIRM

Re San Juan letter to Bureau, 4/29/68.

The files of the San Juan Office contain no pertinent information regarding captioned matter.

Case being placed in pending inactive status for submission of quarterly report or letter by 10/31/68.

B

②-Bureau (RM)
2-New York (Info.) (RM)
1-San Juan

RCS:bol
(5)

EX 110

REC-63

100-442529 2623

B AUG 9 1968

RACIAL SEC.



AUG 16 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 8-7-68

FROM : SAC, Springfield (100-10317) -P*-

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ReBulet to AL, 8-28-64;
Silet to Bu, 4-30-68.

Enclosed for the Bureau is original and six (6) copies of LHM concerning CLAUDE M. LIGHTFOOT.

Enclosed for New York is one (1) copy of above-mentioned LHM.

Contacts with informants and sources in the Springfield Division have failed to reflect any information pertinent to captioned matter with the exception of that set out in enclosed LHM.

Enclosed LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" as the unauthorized disclosure of information contained therein would be detrimental to the security interests of the nation.

Source mentioned in enclosed LHM is

b7D

~~ENCLOSURE~~

- 2 - Bureau (100-442529) (Enc.-7) (RM)
 - 1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (Enc.-1) (RM)
 - 3 - Springfield (2: 100-10317)
- WR:blw
(6)

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REC-74 100-442529-2624

AGENCY: ACSI, OSI; SEC. SER:

DEST: ISD, CRD, RAO

DATE FORW: 8/16/68

HOW FORW: AS

BY: TSO/c

1cc let + 8/16/68 0697D

AUG. 12 1968

RACIAL INT. SEC.



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

0 AUG 20 1968



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Springfield, Illinois

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

August 7, 1968

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

* CLAUDE M. LIGHTFOOT

* "GHETTO REBELLION TO BLACK LIBERATION"

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, recently advised that the above-captioned publication by the well-known Negro communist, CLAUDE M. LIGHTFOOT, which is published by International Publishers, New York, New York, is to be widely distributed both nationally and in the downstate Illinois area in the coming months.

This book begins with a section devoted to the topic "Behind Ghetto Revolts," which deals with the historical aspects of the racial situation in the U. S. and the current struggle for black power. The second major section, is devoted to the topic, "We Can Overcome," and from there goes to part three, which deals with "The Way Out." This portion explores the African Revolution and the Socialists' path and the Afro-American and Socialists' way out. The final section, titled "Socialism and Equality," speaks of the Soviet Union and equality of nations, the ideal racial situation in Cuba, and finally the assertion that black liberation is impossible without the communists.

To date there has been no evidence of any widespread distribution or acceptance of this publication in the downstate Illinois area.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP I

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-442529-2624

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: AUG 13 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT:

RM

(WFO file 157-1743)

CARL FREDERICK STOVER

RM

(WFO file 157-1742)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: JAN 8 1986 1678 RFP/CA

9-14-84
Classified by 89723 DK/KH
Declassify on: OADR
Garrow/sclC

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b7C

ReATAirtel and LHM dated 5/24/68, captioned
"COMINFIL OF SCLC, IS - C; CIRM, IS - C."

Enclosed for the Bureau are eleven copies,
for Atlanta four copies, for Baltimore two copies and
for New York one copy of an LHM dated as above and
captioned CARL FREDERICK STOVER."

Records of The Credit Bureau, Inc., Washington,
D.C., were reviewed by SE CARL H. PETERSON on 7/11/68.

IC KENNETH SHAFFER caused a search to be made
of the records of the Metropolitan Police Department,
Washington, D.C., on 7/11/68.

- 6-Bureau (Enc. 11)
 - (1- 100-438794)
 - (1- 100-442529)
- 4-Atlanta (Enc. 4) (RM)
- 2-Baltimore (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 1-New York (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 4-WFO
 - (1- 100-42300)
 - (1- 100-43710)

367
Classified by UP 157
Declassify on: OADR 2/23/83
(SCLC)

100-442529-

NOT RECORDED
162 AUG 13 1968

RCQ:dan
(17)

51 AUG 21 1968 ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN

10197

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b7C

WFO 157-1743

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WFO sources contacted are as follows:

Source

Date

Contacted By

7/22/68

SA JOHN R. PALMER

7/22/68

SA GERALD T. GRIMALDI

7/23/68

SA R. C. CLACK, JR.

7/23/68

SA WILLIAM C. ARMS

7/23/68

SA JOSEPH E. KELLER

7/23/68

SA JOSEPH E. KELLER

7/23/68

SA PHILIP H. WILSON

7/23/68

SA O. MICHAEL SMASAL

7/23/68

SA PAUL E. MORRISON

7/24/68

SA JOSEPH E. KELLER

7/24/68

SA PAUL E. MORRISON

7/25/68

SA PHILIP H. WILSON

7/26/68

SA PAUL E. MORRISON

7/26/68

SA PAUL E. MORRISON

7/26/68

SA ROBERT C. QUIGLEY

7/26/68

SA ROBERT C. QUIGLEY

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~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WFO 157-1743

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[WFO file 100-16597, Serial 1363, Page 7, reflected that on or about 10/17/47, one CARL F. STOVER, 1626 New York Drive, Altadena, California, was in contact with the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D.C. Source was WFO Confidential Informant 2. (S) No additional identifiable data was contained in the file. (U)]

WFO file 100-0, Serial 12805 A, reflected that the Albany Division, on 12/19/50, advised that [redacted] students at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, received "The Daily Worker" and had made pro-communist statements. Their residence was listed as [redacted]. [redacted] No other identifiable data was contained in the file.

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On 1/21/66, [redacted] (Panel Source) furnished the leaflet referred to in the LHM.

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The first source referred to in the enclosed LHM is [redacted] (U)

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The second source used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON in the LHM is [NY 694-S-7] (S) (U)

Information furnished by [redacted] must be classified "Confidential." The enclosed LHM is classified "Secret" because it utilizes information furnished by [NY 694-S-7] (S) (U)

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D.C. 20535
AUG 13 1968

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

CARL FREDERICK STOVER

10-1-84
Classified by 8972 FDK/ckh
Declassify on: OADR
GATOW/sch

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On May 22, 1968, a confidential source advised he had recently learned that one [] and Carl Stover, believed to reside in the Washington, D.C. area, had expressed a desire to assist the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) in obtaining financial contributions for this organization. (U)

[] and Stover discussed their desire with Ralph D. Abernathy, President, SCLC, who said SCLC would be happy to accept their assistance. Abernathy requested these two individuals work with Stanley Levison, who would act in a liaison capacity between them and SCLC.

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A second confidential source advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party (CP), USA, in July, 1963. [] In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position in civil rights. Levison's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to communism. (S) (U)

On July 11, 1968, a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) reviewed the records

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE JAN 8 1980 1678 REP/ckh

~~GROUP I~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

RE: [REDACTED]
CARL FREDERICK STOVER

~~SECRET~~

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of The Credit Bureau, Inc., Washington, D.C., and obtained the following background information on [REDACTED] and Carl Frederick Stover:

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[REDACTED] resides at [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

and is engaged in a business partnership with his [REDACTED]. The firm, Mill End Shops, has a main store located at 913 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., and five branch stores in Virginia and Maryland. [REDACTED] the branch store in Langley Park, Maryland. The firm has been in operation over 30 years and sells a complete line of fabrics for draperies. [REDACTED] has an estimated annual income of over \$12,000.

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Carl Frederick Stover resides at 3208 Pickwick Lane, Chevy Chase, Maryland, with his wife [REDACTED] and three children. Stover was born on September 29, 1930, and is the Director of the National Institute of Public Affairs, 1825 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. He has held this position since September 1, 1964, and has an estimated annual salary of \$22,500. He maintains a large savings account and checking account at the American Security and Trust Company, Washington, D.C. Stover was previously employed as a Senior Political Scientist at Stanford University, California. He previously resided at 1530 University Avenue, Rowland, California.

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A leaflet was distributed in Washington, D. C. during January, 1966, entitled "Challenging Speakers on the Search for Peace and Justice in a Divided and Changing World." The leaflet stated that the speakers were available from The Washington Peace Center, 2111 Florida

RE: [REDACTED]
CARL FREDERICK STOVER

~~SECRET~~

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Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C., a pacifist group. Carl F. Stover, Executive Director, National Institute of Public Affairs, was listed as a speaker on "Values in Space."

On June 7, 1967, "The Washington Post," a daily Washington, D.C. newspaper, referred to Carl F. Stover as the Treasurer of the National Committee on United States-China Relations. It stated that this committee was established in 1966 as a private, non-partisan, educational group of 117 members from the academic, business, and professional communities. Its purpose was "to raise the level of dialogue on Communist China in order to get away from a tendency to see the Peking regime mainly in terms of radical communism."

On July 11, 1968, a representative of the FBI reviewed the records of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C. No information on [REDACTED] or Carl Frederick Stover was located.

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Sixteen sources, who have furnished reliable information in the past and who are acquainted with Communist Party and racial activity in the Washington, D.C. area, were unable to furnish any information on [REDACTED] or Carl Frederick Stover. (u)

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Classified by 367/AT
Declassify on: OADR

2-29-83
(S414)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE ST. LOUIS	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 8-8-68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7-31-68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY SA HARRY C. JUNG	TYPED BY amb
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA HARRY C. JUNG, 5-1-68, SL.

STATUS: - P* -

LEADS:

ST. LOUIS DIVISION

AT ST. LOUIS, MO.

Will submit report by 11-1-68.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ because it contains information from current security informants and the unauthorized disclosure of data contained therein might tend to reveal their identities and compromise their future effectiveness, thereby affecting adversely the national defense.

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - NISO (Chicago) (RM) 2 - 12D, OSI, CAFB, I11. (RM) 2 - 113th MI Group III, SL (RM) 2 - New York (RM) 2 - St. Louis (100-19352)		100-442529-2625 EX-100	14 AUG. 12 1968
			REC 27
DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT		NOTATIONS	
AGENCY: ACST, NIS, OSI, SEC. SERV. REQUEST RECD: REF: ISD, CRD, RAO, LDI, U HOW FWD: RIG DATE FWD: 8-14-68 BY: [Signature]		RACIAL INFLUENCE [Signature]	

SL 100-19352

INFORMANTS:

IDENTITY

LOCATION

SL T-1 is
SL T-2 is
SL T-3 is
SL T-4 is
SL T-5 is



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b7E

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy to: 1 - NISO, Chicago (RM)
2 - 12D, OSI, CAFB, Illinois (RM)
2 - 113th MI Group III, St. Louis (RM)

Report of: SA HARRY C. JUNG
Date: August 8, 1968

Office: St. Louis

Field Office File #: SL 100-19352

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Mo. District CP has conformed with National CP Building Drive by reactivating one old Negro member and recruiting one new Negro member. CP assisted Poor Peoples Campaign by contacting churches, seeking lodging for the contingent during its stop in SLMO. Communist penetration in SL CORE and NAACP described.

- P* -

DETAILS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP)

At a state committee meeting of the CP - USA, Missouri District, held in St. Louis, Missouri, in April, 1968, HERSHEL J. WALKER, Chairman of the CP of Missouri, and a member of the National Committee, disclosed details concerning the National CP Building Drive which emphasized recruiting among the Negro people. The need for such emphasis was reiterated at the state convention of the CP, Missouri District, held in St. Louis on June 9, 1968.

(SL T-1, June 17, 1968)

CONFIDENTIAL

Group 1
~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

SL 100-19352

In conformance with the CP Building Drive the Community Area of the CP of Missouri reactivated as a member one VANDERBILT BELTON, a Negro who had formerly been a member of the CP in St. Louis.

(SL T-2, June 18, 1968)

HERSHEL J. WALKER, Chairman of the CP of Missouri, personally recruited as a new member of the CP one [redacted] a Negro who had been assigned to the Industrial Area of the CP in St. Louis.

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(SL T-3, June 13, 1968)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Communist Party (CP)

At a meeting of the State Committee of the CP of Missouri, held in St. Louis on May 5, 1968, HERSHEL J. WALKER read a letter received from the CP - USA Headquarters urging that the party locally give all the help possible to the Poor Peoples Campaign. WALKER said that a group from the west coast would stop off in St. Louis for one night and there was a need for food and lodging. He said that the party urged that as many members as possible from St. Louis should make the trip to Washington, D. C. and pointed out that the transportation and food would be free.

(SL T-1, May 8, 1968)

On May 6, 1968, WALKER attended a Steering Committee meeting of the Poor Peoples Campaign held in St. Louis. At this meeting WALKER was given the responsibility of contacting churches, seeking lodging in St. Louis for the contingent of the Poor Peoples March due in St. Louis from Kansas City on May 20, 1968.

(SL T-3, May 7, 1968)

After the arrival of the Poor Peoples March in St. Louis WALKER and other CP members worked in Forest Park, St. Louis, setting up tables and benches where members of the

SL 100-19352

march could relax and eat.

(SL T-3, May 27, 1968)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. St. Louis Committee of Racial Equality (CORE)

Two CP members continue to be active in the St. Louis Committee of Racial Equality and report activities of the organization to the CP. Although one of these members is the treasurer of the organization the CP actually exercises little or no control of it and does not have the organization as one of its principal points of concentration. In addition a newly recruited CP member is also a member of CORE but had not been assigned by the CP to become a member of the organization.

(SL T-3, June 24, 1968)

B. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

Two CP members have continued to be active in the St. Louis Chapter of the NAACP but the CP has exercised no control or influence in the organization.

(SL T-4, June 10, 1968)

At a meeting of the Community Area of the CP held in St. Louis on May 11, 1968, in a discussion concerning mass work one of the members reported on a recently held conference of the NAACP. A copy of the NAACP Manifesto was exhibited and it was disclosed that the organization was planning another conference to discuss the Manifesto. It was not known whether the conference would be to decide which point of the Manifesto the organization should implement first or whether they wanted to add or subtract from the document.

(SL T-2, May 14, 1968)

CONFIDENTIAL

SL 100-19352

At the state convention of the CP of Missouri, held in St. Louis on June 9, 1968, HERSHEL WALKER complained that the organization had not been effective in its work in mass organization such as the NAACP. He criticized the CP's local leadership including himself who were not properly inspiring and leading party members in this important phase of its work. He actually suggested a change in leadership but it was decided that no action in this regard would be taken until after a special convention of the CP to be held in New York City in July, 1968.

(SL T-5, June 18, 1968)

CONFIDENTIAL (U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

St. Louis, Missouri

August 8, 1968

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of SA HARRY C. JUNG, dated
August 8, 1968, at St. Louis, Missouri.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan
1 - Mr. B. M. Suttler

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

August 16, 1968

Director, FBI (62-46366)

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith
1 - Mr. R. S. Garner
1 - Miss Butler

**PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of each of the following books for the use of the Bureau. The books should be marked to the attention of the Research-Satellite Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "Black Skin, White Masks: The Experiences of A Black Man in A White World" by Frantz Fanon. Grove Press, 315 Hudson Street, New York, New York 10013, Evergreen paperback, \$1.95.
2. "Look Out, Whitey! Black Power's Gon' Get Your Mama" by Julius Lester. Dial Press, 777 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10017, \$3.95.
3. "Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation" by Claude Lightfoot. International Publishers, 381 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10016, paperback, \$1.95.

- 1 - EIS (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221, IB

AMB:st
(10)

19 AUG 18 1968

NOTE:

Books requested by SA A. B. Fulton, Racial Intelligence Section, for review and reference purposes in connection with "Black Nationalist" matters. After review, the books will be filed in the Bureau Library where they are not now available. In the interest of economy, paperback editions have been requested where available.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____

55 AUG 23 1968

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOT RECORDED

160 AUG 16 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-46366-604

F B I

Date: 8/28/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-9886)
ATTN: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-2808) (P)

SUBJECT: THIRD NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
BLACK POWER, PHILADELPHIA, PA.;
8/29 - 9/1/68
RM

8/28/68. Re Philadelphia teletypes 12:35 a.m., and 1:40 a.m.,

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies of an LHM
dated and captioned as above.

Copies are being disseminated locally to MI, NISO,
OSI, Secret Service, and USA, EDPA.

4-Bureau RM (Encls. 12)
3-157-9886
1-100-442529 (CIRM)

2-New York (Encls. 2) RM
1-157-2149
1-100 [redacted]

4-Philadelphia
1-157-2808
[redacted]
[redacted]

1-100-47672 (CIRM)

KKS:PMN
(10)

100-442529 -

NOT RECORDED
165 SEP 3 1968

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

53 SEP 9 - 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN

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b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

PH 157-2808

The LHM is classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" because it contains information from a source, the unauthorized disclosure of which might reasonably result in the identification thereof and compromise the future effectiveness of a source of continuing value.

The LHM is also classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" since it pertains to a sensitive racial situation that might possibly have a bearing on the National Defense of the Country.

Source utilized in the LHM is

b7D

The information from Lieutenant GEORGE FENCL was furnished orally to SA JOHN R. WINEBERG.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

August 28, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THIRD NATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON BLACK POWER,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
AUGUST 29 - SEPTEMBER 1, 1968

On August 27, 1968, a source advised that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Communist Party Candidate for President of the
United States and a member of the National Committee, Communist
Party, United States of America (CPUSA) would travel to
Philadelphia, Pa., on Thursday, August 29, 1968 to actively
participate in the Third National Conference on Black Power
(3NGBP). [REDACTED] will return to New York City, N.Y., on
the night of August 30, 1968 to attend a meeting of the
National Executive Board of the CPUSA.

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Source stated that [REDACTED] plans included an
interview with the "Philadelphia Tribune", a Philadelphia
Negro Newspaper; and, in addition, efforts were being made
for her to have a press conference relative to her Presidential
campaign.

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On August 27, 1968, Lieutenant GEORGE FENCL,
Civil Disobedience Unit, Philadelphia Police Department,
advised that the Philadelphia Police Department was going on
12 hour shifts beginning 12:01 a.m., August 28, 1968.

The Philadelphia Police Department will have bus
loads of police officers strategically located in areas to
handle any disturbances which might occur at the conference.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~GROUP 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THIRD NATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON BLACK POWER,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
AUGUST 29 - SEPTEMBER 1, 1968

In addition other buses will be on standby basis for each
24 hour period during the conference.

This document contains neither recommendations nor
conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is
loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 2* -



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

August 28, 1968

Title THIRD NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON BLACK
POWER, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA,
AUGUST 29 - SEPTEMBER 1, 1968

Character

Reference Philadelphia memorandum dated and
captioned as above.

All sources, (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE LOS ANGELES	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 8/9/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/5/68 - 8/8/68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY WILLIAM R. WHITE	TYPED BY lel
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA JOHN W. WHALEY dated 5/15/68,
at Los Angeles.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being furnished New York, San Diego, and San Francisco, for information in view of their mutual interest in CIRM.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because data received from the confidential informants utilized herein tends to identify these sources of continuing value and could possibly compromise their future effectiveness.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		
							PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED <i>W. J. [Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - Region II, Pasadena (RM) 1 - OSI, NAFB, San Bernardino (RM) 1 - NISO, San Diego (RM) 1 New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM) 1 San Diego (100-13295) (Info) (RM) 1 San Francisco (100-53902) (Info) (RM) 3 Los Angeles (100-66078)		100-442529-2626 REC-76 2 AUG 14 1968 EX-100 EX-109 REC-78	

Dissemination Record of Attached Report				Notations
Agency	AGENCY:	ACSI.	OSI; SEC. SER.	
Request Recd.		SD. GRD.	RAO	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW:		8/24/68	
How Fwd.	HOW FORW:		AS	
By	BY:	3/17	leg. [Signature]	

RACIAL INT. SEC.

LA 100-66078

LEAD

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will follow and report
any communist influence in racial matters.

INFORMANTS

SOURCE

LOCATION

LA T-1

LA T-2

LA T-3

Oral, instant report, 8/2/68,
SA WILLIAM R. WHITE.

LA T-4

LA T-5

LA T-6

LA T-7

LA T-8

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - Region II, Pasadena (RM)
1 - OSI, Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino (RM)
1 - NISO, San Diego (RM)

Report of: WILLIAM R. WHITE
Date: 8/9/68

Office: Los Angeles, California

Field Office File #: 100-66078

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: The strategy of the Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP), in racial matters set out. There has been no recent information concerning tactics of the SCDCP in racial matters, and no reported information concerning SCDCP influence in the activities of racial organizations in the Los Angeles area.

- P* -

DETAILS:

All street addresses set out in this report are in Los Angeles, California, unless otherwise indicated.

The following abbreviations will be used:

CP	Communist Party
SCDCP	Southern California
	District CP

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

LA 100-66078

I. CP STRATEGY

LA T-1 (4/10/68)
LA T-2 (4/10/68)

On March 30, 1968, the Negro Commission of the SCDCP held a meeting at 1220 East 64th Street. The chairman of the meeting was [redacted] who said the main problem facing the CP was on how to reach the Negro in the ghetto.. [redacted] also said the CP must build a Negro cadre and then speak out on Negro questions and give guidance to the problems that concern the Negro people.

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LA T-3 (8/2/68)

[redacted] in August 1968, was a full-time employee of the SCDCP, and the Negro Affairs Director for the SCDCP, as well as being a member of the National Committee, CP-USA.

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LA T-4 (4/15/68)

On April 10, 1968, a meeting of the South Central Club, Moranda Smith Section, SCDCP, was held at 5731 South St. Andrews Place. During instant meeting a discussion was held concerning the recent murder of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, and it was pointed out that this presented a good time for the CP to increase its organizing and recruiting in the Negro community.

LA T-5 (4/17/68)

On April 13, 1968, the District Committee of the SCDCP held a meeting at 1251 South St. Andrews Place. During the meeting a proposal was made that the CP should issue a circular and distribute it in areas where there is alleged racism. It was also suggested that an organization be set up in several areas and try police who are accused of police brutality.

LA 100-66078

LA T-1 (5/23/68)
LA T-2 (5/23/68)
LA T-3 (5/17/68)
LA T-6 (5/16/68)

On May 11, 1968, the Negro Commission of the SCD CP held a meeting at 4431 Angeles Vista Boulevard. During instant meeting it was pointed out that more Negro members were needed in the SCD CP. Also that the current Negro CP members should get into mass Negro organizations and build the CP. A discussion was also held on the great need for leadership in Negro organizations and it was mentioned that the CP could provide this leadership.

LA T-3 (5/17/68)

[redacted] (supra) told several Negro CP members in May 1968, that the CP wanted no part of many of the new militant Negro organizations because many of their members carried guns and were constantly in trouble with the police. [redacted] said many of these organizations were without good leaders and the members would not follow a good leader and would not take advice or follow suggestions. For this reason, [redacted] said, the CP would not try to work with or for these organizations.

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LA T-6 (6/18/68)
LA T-7 (6/17/68)

On June 3, 1968, the Executive Board of the SCD CP and the Negro Commission of the SCD CP, held a meeting at 3443 Tenth Avenue. During the meeting it was brought out that the Negro and white members of the SCD CP show a definite lack of communication, and that they must learn to work together if they are to have any influence in the Negro community.

LA 100-66078

LA T-1 (6/24/68)
LA T-2 (6/24/68)

On June 17, 1968, the Executive Board of the South Central Club, Moranda Smith Section, SCDGP, held a meeting at 5731 South St. Andrews Place. A discussion was held at instant meeting on the need for the CP to attract more Negro members. It was pointed out that many new, young Negro organizations had no trouble getting members and the CP should hold activities that would attract the Negro.

LA T-3 (6/20/68)

On June 19, 1968, a meeting of CP Negro members was held at 2128 Third Avenue. During instant meeting it was pointed out that the SCDGP was not recruiting Negro members. One way to accomplish this, it was suggested, was to hold a forum every three months and invite non-party people. It was brought out that topics of interest to the Negro community could be discussed.

LA T-8 (6/26/68)

Informant furnished a copy of a speech given by [redacted] (Supra) at the District Convention of the SCDGP, held on June 22, 1968. In this speech, [redacted] stated in part as follows:

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"The demand for Negro freedom raised by our party is centered on the slogan: 'For full social, economic and political equality.' We feel it is the strategic demand of the Negro people. To take steps to make this slogan a reality, we support the supplementary slogans raised within the framework of 'Black Power', such as: 'black control of the black community', 'community police review boards composed of the indigenous population, etc.'.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LA 100-66078

"The most urgent and consistent need of the community for winning these demands is 1) all-class unity, and 2) working-class leadership.

"We do believe that only socialism can really bring fulfillment of Negro aspirations for freedom, because it abolishes man's exploitation by man, the need for division in the working class or the playing of one group against the other withers away, and man can then live in real peace, freedom and equality."

II. CP TACTICS

There is no material to report under this category during this period.

III. CP PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

LA T-3 (8/2/68)

Source advised that to the best of his knowledge, in August 1968, there was no infiltration of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the Los Angeles area, by the CP.

There has been no additional information reported concerning SCDP influence in the activities of racial organizations in the Los Angeles area during the recent past.

- 5* -

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
August 9, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. LA 100-66078

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA WILLIAM R. WHITE dated and captioned as above, at Los Angeles.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 8/27/68

FROM : SAC, PORTLAND (100-10580) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO: New York)

Re Portland letter to Bureau, 5/6/68.

Since referenced letter, no information has been developed indicating communist influence in racial matters in Oregon. Three Negro informants who are in a position to be well informed concerning the Communist Party continue to confirm the lack of such influence. In view of this, no quarterly report will be submitted.

- cc 100-66940
- 2 - Bureau (AM) (RM)
 - 1 - New York (info) (RM)
 - 1 - Portland

LEF:lbt
(4)

EX 110

REC 37

100-442529-2627

2 AUG 30 1968

RACIAL INT. SEC.
[Signature]

57 SEP 11 1968

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